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## GERMAN RESISTANCE MUST STOP IN RUHR, IS FRENCH DEMAND

Outline of M. Poincaré's Note—Payment of Reparations Is Essential Condition

Belgium. It Is Believed, Will Make Separate Reply to Reich

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris, May 4.—The French response rejecting completely the German note will be delivered tonight or Saturday morning. The French Premier, Raymond Poincaré, immediately elaborated the response and the whole of yesterday was passed in discussions on the precise terms. It is possible it is hoped to have Belgium as a co-signatory, though it is at present doubtful whether the Belgian Premier, Mr. Theunis, will not prefer to make a separate reply, couched in slightly different terms.

At any rate, France and Belgium are to reach an accord concerning the character of the response. At the same time it will be submitted to all the allied governments and to America. As the result of yesterday's conversations, both between France and Belgium and between M. Poincaré and his ministers, the text is practically concluded.

It is much longer than was originally intended. It was to have been short, decisive and without appeal. At the request of the Belgians, and influenced no doubt by certain observations from allied countries, M. Poincaré has abandoned this idea of sending a laconic reply.

Full Explanation Thought Desirable. The Belgians particularly thought that it would be better to explain to the world opinion the viewpoint of France and Belgium instead of dismissing the German note without explanation. M. Poincaré does not need much persuasion to make a long speech or to write a long letter, and as the response now stands, it covers eight sheets of foolscap. All that is necessary to say, he says. He exhausts the question. There is a disposition to criticize him for not sending a brief declaration, simply announcing that the demand for the evacuation of the Ruhr district and the announcement that the resistance would continue, rendered the offer entirely unacceptable.

However, this matter of length is of secondary importance. The French note insists that it is not intended to provoke discussion. There is some fear that in extending the reply to such a length, France, even against its will, has begun negotiations. The Christian Science Monitor representative is in a position to give the chief points of the Poincaré note.

Chief Points in Reply. It is stated in response that conversations cannot be engaged in until the so-called passive resistance in the Rhineland and the Ruhr shall cease. If there are to be negotiations there must be first an armistice. Further, Germany must accept the French basis of the continued occupation of the Ruhr until reparations are actually paid. This is an essential condition. There can be no abandonment of pledges.

The most important perhaps is the French contention in the note, that instead of proposing arbitrary reductions of the debt, Germany should at least take the schedule of payments of May, 1921 as the basis for calculations. This does not necessarily mean that France still asks Germany to pay 132,000,000,000 gold marks since the French Government has theoretically proposed the cancellation of nearly two-thirds of this amount.

But the annulment of the C bonds was to be in exchange for the annulment of the interrelated debts. Until the interrelated debts are settled (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## GOVERNMENT WINS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Sir Richard Squires Gains Seats From Opposition

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 4.—Gains for the Government were shown today in the first returns from yesterday's general election in this colony, called on the question of a Government guarantee for half the \$18,000,000 cost of establishing a new pulp and paper plant for the Armstrong Whitworth Company of London.

Port de Grave, which had an Opposition representative in the last House, returns a supporter of the Premier, Sir Richard A. Squires, to the new Legislature. Harbor Main, which contributed two seats to the Opposition led by Sir Michael Cashin and J. R. Bennett divides its support now between the Squires Government and the Bennett-led Opposition.

At Port de Grave, Mr. Winter, the Government candidate, led Mr. McKay, Opposition, by 883 votes to 539. Mr. Hawco, Government, led at Harbor Main with 814 votes, with Mr. Woodford, Opposition, second, with 387. The defeated candidates and their votes were: Kennedy, Opposition, 771; Sheehan, Government, 746; Jones, Independent, 304.

ARGENTINA DECLARED TO BE LEAGUE SUITOR. BUENOS AIRES, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Reincorporation of Argentina in the League of Nations will be proposed by President De Alvear, in his annual message to Congress next Monday, according to the semi-official La Nación.

Argentina withdrew from the Assembly of the League of Nations in December, 1920, after that body had rejected her proposal that all sovereign nations be admitted to membership.

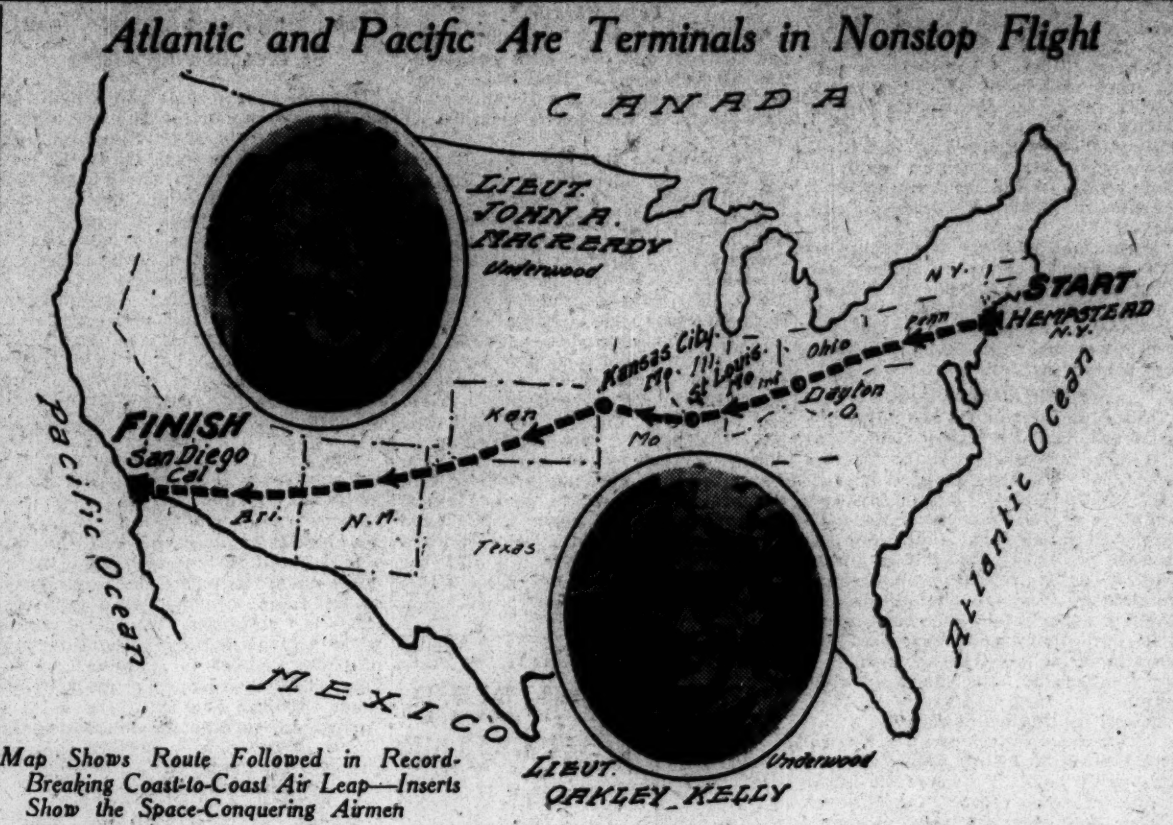
## ADMIRAL CHESTER KEPT STANDARD OIL OUT OF CONCESSION

Appeals of American Oil Interests to Participate in Scheme Were Rejected

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 4.—Capital for developing the so-called Chester concession in Turkey will be raised by popular subscription in the United States, and the first call will be for \$1,000,000 to complete the surveys of oil and mineral resources obtained in the grant. This was announced by Rear Admiral Colby Chester, United States Navy, retired, in an address before the National Press Club, in which he gave the "inside story" of the contest his group waged to obtain the mammoth concession from the Turkish Government.

Admiral Chester said that his group had already expended \$500,000 to make surveys and they were convinced they have the greatest concessions ever granted to a single group of trade developers. Numerous appeals were made to his group by the Standard Oil interests and other American oil companies to allow them to participate in the development of the concession, but they were rejected, according to Admiral Chester. He said: "Three years ago the Standard Oil came to me and asked that they be allowed to participate in the development of the concession, when we received it, I told them that my greatest difficulty was to keep the name of Rockefeller out of Turkey. Agents of the Standard Oil went to the Turkish Government and declared they were not behind the Chester group, but they were politely told that the Turkish Government was behind them."

Admiral Chester reviewed how he (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)



## 50 LANDING SPOTS FOR RUM EXPOSED

Investigation Also Proves That Smuggling Is Slowly But Surely on the Wane Near New York

Special from Monitor Bureau. NEW YORK, May 4.—From investigation made during weeks spent in the work, The Christian Science Monitor representative knows of more than 50 cities, towns, hamlets, and inlets in New York and New Jersey where rum smugglers are driven to land their ill-gotten cargoes, so hard pressed are they by the prohibition enforcement agents and the police forces of the various communities.

So desperate is the enterprise of running, smuggling, and selling of bootleg whiskey that the men engaged in it are ever in flight and necessity makes them fugitives as well as outlaws from the time they start in the so-called business until detection, arrest and conviction or loss of "cover" forces them to abandon the activity.

It is because of this state of affairs that the New York rum smugglers and bootleggers are forced to attempt landings in large cities like Jersey City, Hoboken, and Atlantic City, and the inlets, as some on the South Long Island shore, where a maze of islands lend protection to the outlaws, who are pursuing a business for which whiskey-consuming law-breakers at their homes or their clubs are really responsible.

It should be stated here, however, in fairness to the splendid work now being accomplished by the coast guard fleet, that operations of these "outlaw hands" are becoming more precarious than ever before. The net is drawing about them. The law-and-order attitude of the Government craft already has had striking effect.

Landing Places Scattered. So many places are used for landing whiskey by the smugglers whose power boats ply to and fro between the craft which commonly lay outside the three-mile limit 19 miles south southeast of Jones' inlet, Long Island, that large cargoes are rarely brought ashore at any one place. More and more the landing of rum is becoming a trick of sneaking into an inlet or to a wharf in some city or under a great sewer main.

The Christian Science Monitor representative has found from his investigations that on the New Jersey coast, the smugglers and their employers use Manasquan, Rumson Neck, Navesink, Atlantic Highlands, Keyport, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, West End, Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Midland Beach, South Beach, Clifton, Tompkins, Port Richmond, Bayonne, Perth Amboy, Staten Island, Jersey City and Hoboken for landing places.

It was found that very often liquor is distributed to a wide area from Jersey City and Hoboken. So hard put to it have been the smugglers that covered furniture trucks have been used to convey the contraband from these cities to cities as far inland as Reading, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

It is said that the "protection" on such goods has amounted to \$30 the case which brings the liquor up to \$125 to \$135 the case inland.

The Long Island shores have been more popular for the rum runners than those of New Jersey probably because they are closer to New York's great population where it is natural the demand would be greater though not per capita.

Cities Well Known. Landing places for rum on Long Island, New York and Connecticut are Gravesend, Brighton Beach, Coney Island, Manhattan Beach, Sheepshead Bay, inlets in Jamaica Bay, Freeport, Amityville, Babylon, Bay Shore, Islip, Patchogue, Southampton, Bridgehampton, East Hampton, Sag Harbor, Greenport, Northport, Oyster Bay, Long Island City, New Rochelle, Port Chester in New York State, and Stamford, South Norwalk, Southport, Fairfield and Bridgeport in Connecticut.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## NONSTOP VICTORY SPURS AIR SERVICE TO SET NEW MARK

400 H. P. Liberty Motor Pulls Army Airmen, New York to San Diego, in 26h 40m 48 2-5s

"Daylight-to-Dark" Flight From New York to San Francisco Planned by Lieut. Maughan

Special from Monitor Bureau. WASHINGTON, May 4.—The achievement of Lieut. Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready of the Army Air Service in crossing the American continent in less than 27 hours is acclaimed here as the beginning of a new era in aviation. President Harding sent a telegram of congratulation telling the flyers that they had "written a new chapter in the triumphs of American aviation."

As a result of this successful flight, army air service officials have completed plans for "daylight-to-dark" transcontinental flight across the United States, it was learned officially. These plans contemplate leaving New York at daybreak and arriving in San Francisco by nightfall of the same day, covering the entire distance in an estimated flying time of less than 14 hours.

Record-Holder Selected. Lieut. R. L. Maughan, air service pilot, who now holds the world's speed record of 236.587 miles per hour over a one kilometer straightaway course, has been selected to make the attempt.

The flight is scheduled to take place early in June. Present plans call for a flight from New York to San Francisco though it is possible that a study of air currents may later induce air service officials to decide on the west to east flight.

Owing to the fact that a very fast fighting plane will be used it would be impossible to make a nonstop flight, as machines of that type could not carry sufficient fuel. Arrangements will be made, however, for stops at various landing fields, where mechanics will be in waiting to overhaul the plane and make quick deliveries of fuel.

Nonstop Recognition. Col. F. P. Lahn of the National Aeronautic Association, urging recognition of nonstop flight in official records, said:

"While Lieutenants Macready and Kelly hold the world record for distance made at Dayton 15 April, when the T-2 made 2515.55 miles, during the duration test, the Federated Aeronautic Bodies does not recognize for record long distance nonstop airplane performances. The flight to San Diego, therefore, is a test of airplane and personnel by the Army Air Service, so far as world record is concerned. A petition has been filed with the F. A. I. at Paris by the National Aeronautic Association for amendment of the rule requiring flight for distance and duration that aviators return to the point of departure. This rule penalizes the United States, because it is impossible to make long distance nonstop flights across the continent. The National Aeronautic Association has therefore requested that for distance and duration flights of airplanes the phrase 'returning to the point of departure' be stricken out of the rules, and nonstop records from one point to another be authenticated when the flyers are equipped with the control instruments and logs required for balloon flights."

Nonstop Flight Across America Is World Record

SAN DIEGO, Cal., May 4 (By The Associated Press).—Some 30 years ago at Kitty Hawk Field, North Carolina, a group of curious spectators stood around a strange machine and with one accord declared:

"Huh! That thing will never leave the ground."

But it did. Under the guidance of Orville Wright, the contrivance arose falteringly and spent a few minutes in the air, groaning and creaking. Aviation in America had become a reality.

In spite of this initial success doubtful ones who witnessed and read of the achievement still said: "Well, they'll never get anywhere with a contraption like that." Today, in a hangar at Rockwell Field, near here, stands a lineal descendant of that "contraption," a Fokker monoplane, which only day before yesterday stood in a hangar at Hempstead, N. Y., 2625 miles away, having traversed the continent in the air, under its own power and without a stop, in 26h. 40m. 48 2-5s. They hopped off at Hempstead Wednesday at 1:37 p. m. (daylight saving time) and arrived at San Diego Thursday at 12:56:58 2-5 p. m. (Pacific coast time).

Bird Flight Surpassed. Another step in the progress of aviation has been accomplished and one which surpasses what inventors at first merely termed "the flight of a bird," for so long a time as continuously for so long a time as such a distance.

The men who piloted the machine from New York are Lieutenants Oakley G. Kelly and John A. Macready, who between them already hold seven aviation records for speed, duration of flight and weight taken into the air on a single airplane.

The victors thought little of their accomplishment and almost as soon as they landed were making plans for attempting to establish a new record for duration of flight and an attempt to fly around the world.

The plane they flew in to San Diego was the same they had used in two previous attempts to cross the American continent.

## EXPORT PUBLICITY AS TRADE BUILDER

New Orleans Foreign Commerce Convention Hears Hunter Plea for Conservatism

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 4 (Special).—The right kind of export publicity will get markets for American goods abroad despite the difficulties of foreign translation, transport, customs' barriers, climatic conditions and national prejudices, but firms must be careful to pick diplomatic salesmen for foreign posts, and must show themselves "friends rather than shiners" examples of Yankee efficiency," declared G. Grenville Hunter of the International Electric Company, Inc., speaking today at the final session of the tenth National Foreign Trade Convention.

Vast sums of money have been wasted on poorly conceived and ill-advised foreign publicity, Mr. Hunter said, while on the other hand, conservative exporters who know the pitfalls, recognize the warnings and direct his sales promotion accordingly. He explained to the assembled delegates of bankers, educators and business men interested in promoting American trade with foreign nations, the advantage of the direct-by-mail campaigns from the United States. "It has been found on analysis that a letter arriving in a foreign country from the States will almost always be opened and read, whereas the same letter mailed with a local stamp has not the attention value of novelty."

The backbone of all publicity campaigns must be the illustrated catalogue, however, the translation of which must be performed with the most scrupulous care, Mr. Hunter said.

Avoid Americanism. "Americanism" must be avoided at all costs because, while it is true that merchandising development in the United States has reached a stage in advance of many countries, nevertheless in using our experience as a criterion we must be exceedingly careful to show ourselves friends rather than shining examples of Yankee efficiency. Once we have firmly established an acceptance of American advertising technique in a foreign country our competitive advantages become enormous for the very simple reason that competitors will then have to come to the States to learn the fundamentals of our advertising methods—

which are years in advance of those under which they are still operating abroad and which are now showing distinct signs of inadequacy," he said.

Regarding participation in foreign fairs, Mr. Hunter stressed the importance of sending tactful representatives. "Much damage has been done and is still being done—so our foreign trade by the fairs type of Yankee salesman, with whom the foreigner will have nothing to do."

Not the least of America's problems today, Mr. Hunter concluded, is combating abroad an existing misunderstanding.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## BRITAIN CONSIDERS RECENT DRY RULING

Government Takes No Action for Present—Opposition From Firms

By Cable from Monitor Bureau. LONDON, May 4.—The British Government, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns, is unlikely to make any move regarding the Supreme Court's decision prohibiting the export of liquor into American ports, until it has been seen how the matter works out in practice, and especially what police or other executive action is contemplated to enforce the Supreme Court's decision.

It will be remembered that last year the British Government undertook to afford some assistance to the United States in the matter of discouraging rumrunning. Subsequent, and more particularized proposals from America, however, which included the suggestion that the manifests of British vessels should be open for American inspection, even when the port of destination might be outside the United States, have not yet been replied to, though it is understood that they are under "benevolent" consideration here.

The difficulties—chiefly of the nature of opposition from British-speaking firms—which have to be overcome are likely to be even greater in the present case. One of the main points not yet settled is as to what extent British ships can appeal to international rights of extraterritoriality when in American harbors.

A baby born on a British vessel in New York may be exempt from American registration, so long as it remains aboard, but whether liquor under seal can claim any similar immunity is a matter which appears not yet to have been completely threshed out.

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CANTON, May 3 (By The Associated Press).—Fighting continues along the North River, with the Sun Yat-sen party claiming important progress. The Sun report is doubtful, however. Both sides have suffered heavy casualties.

On the West River all communication and transportation has been stopped and there is desultory fighting.

The militarists have petitioned Dr. Sun to start another expedition against the North. Some of his supporters have resigned official positions.

## DRY LAW ASSISTED BY PAN-AMERICANS

Santiago Delegates Agree to Halt Rum Exportation to America

SANTIAGO, Chile, May 4 (By The Associated Press).—The fifth Pan-American conference ended last night, after six weeks of deliberation. It succeeded in reaching agreements on general questions of commerce, education and hygiene, but failed to smooth out the difficulties that arose in its discussion of such topics as naval armament, an American League of Nations, the Monroe Doctrine, and an American Court of Justice. Consideration of some of these questions was postponed.

The conference adopted two treaties, one for the protection of Pan-American trade-marks, the other for an agreement under which international disputes would be investigated by a fact-finding commission.

The conference also gave encouragement to the prohibition movement, agreeing to assist in keeping intoxicants from being exported to the United States.

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## COLLECTION OF \$169,000,000 TAXES PUT IN CHICAGO WOMAN'S HANDS

Mrs. Reinecke First Woman to Be Appointed to Such Post in Federal Service

Special from Monitor Bureau. CHICAGO, May 4.—Full responsibility for the collection of Chicago's many millions of income taxes, as well as for the many other millions of federal taxes from all northern Illinois, rests today with Mrs. Mabel G. Reinecke, not long ago the "baby" of the Illinois

ago, when a Peoria distillery, owing the Government \$58,000 in taxes, got ready to sell without taking that little matter into consideration. The sale was to take place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. By using the telephone, the Government got a lien filed at 11 a. m., and when the distillery changed hands,

equal suffrage board, now collector of internal revenue at Chicago. She is the first woman to be appointed to such a post in the federal service; in fact, in some respects it is the largest collector's office in the country.

The place fell naturally to Mrs. Reinecke, because she had already been doing the work for the last two years as deputy collector. Indeed for some months, during the absence of the collector, she has carried the full burden. When Chicago made its initial income tax payment of \$48,000,000 in 11 days, it paid the money to a lady. She had full charge, and the morning after the big rush of the last day, her voice over the telephone was untroubled.

Calling at her office in the federal building, a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor found Mrs. Reinecke awaiting two things: her commission from President Harding and the collection of \$169,000,000 of taxes. She can keep on waiting a number of months, however, for the latter, a period enticed by the consciousness that the Government holds her personally responsible, through her bond, for any taxes that should but don't, come in.

Incidentally, Mrs. Reinecke's office did a fast piece of work a short time

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lean continent without a stop, the first of which was halted by a fog which prevented their finding their way through the mountain passes east of here, and the second of which terminated through failure of their engine at Indianapolis last November.

**Royal Welcome Home**  
The aviators received such a greeting here on their arrival as comes to few men. San Diegoans, one by one, and the city welcomed them with unanimous acclaim. Although the big T-2 landed in the middle of the field, the crowd was so large and pressed so close to the aviators that by the time Maj. Henry A. Arnold, commandant of the field, arrived he had to fight his way through.

"You have accomplished the impossible," Major Arnold declared, and his words found echoes from every quarter of the country in telegrams, including one from President Harding, which read:

"Accept my most cordial congratulations on the success of your record-making non-stop coast-to-coast flight successfully completed today. You have written a new chapter in the triumphs of American aviation."

Both the aviators were in good condition. Except for a few splatters of oil from the Liberty engine, they were seemingly as fresh on landing as if they had taken an hour's jaunt.

**More Conquests Planned**  
They began telling newspapermen how they planned to try for new and more difficult records.

The story of the flight was told by the men, who made it in a matter-of-fact way with first one and then the other putting in a sentence or a word to illuminate some point as they al-

ternately carried on the description. "When we left New York," said Lieutenant Kelly, "we could not seem to get the full horsepower out of the Liberty engine. We flew for more than 20 miles at an altitude of less than 400 feet."

"Over New Jersey the voltage regulator went out. This was heart-breaking, for, unless we could repair it in flight, we would be forced to turn back. While I handled the control wheel Macready set desperately to work taking off the switch and installing a new one."

"He succeeded and a load was lifted from our hearts when the regulator again began to function properly."

Lieutenant Macready took up the story: "From that moment the flight became a pleasant prospect for us, and we encountered no further mechanical trouble. The Liberty motor we kept operating at 90 per cent of its full horsepower after we had cleared the New Jersey air lanes."

**Guiding Beacon Aids**  
"Reaching Dayton, O., 560 miles air-line from New York, we headed for St. Louis, then steered for Tucumcari, N. M. We were flying at an altitude of 2000 feet when darkness caught us near Indianapolis. Approx-

imately 50 miles from Bellefonte, Ill., we were thrilled by the sight of a huge beam of light projecting up through the clouds. It was a veritable beacon along a rocky and dangerous shore to us, for otherwise intense darkness prevailed and we trusting solely to our compass to keep on a straight course."

"Aided by this beam of light, which we knew came from Belleville, we continued straight as an arrow for the Missouri River. A light rain began to fall when we crossed the Missouri line, a condition we were prepared for on account of the cloudy weather in Indiana and Illinois. At the Missouri-Kansas line, while traveling better than 110 miles an hour and at an altitude of 5000 feet we sighted moonlight filtering through cloud holes. It gave us a feeling of security."

"These faint streaks of moonlight were all that we sighted of the heavens until daybreak over Tucumcari. Kelly was at the wheel. Dawn was just breaking. Kelly gave a shout of joy when, on looking over the side of the cockpit, we spied the cemetery on the outskirts of Tucumcari. It was a landmark we knew."

**Family With Southwest**  
From that time on the aviators had not the slightest difficulty. They were flying in daylight over a section they knew well from their previous flight and the plane, lightened of much of its early burden of fuel, did not that was asked of it in climbing over the mountain ranges. They considered that part of the trip so easy they barely commented on it.

Lieutenants Macready and Kelly said they exchanged positions at the wheel every six hours, except while resting. They changed frequently, partly to rest and partly to arrange their schedule so that Macready would handle the controls in making the landing here.

The aviators said they would remain here in the hope of establishing a new world duration record of at least 48 hours. They will make that effort some time this summer. They expect to remain on duty at Rockwell Field until next spring, when they plan to go east to prepare for their attempt to fly around the world.

The airplane had about 40 gallons of gasoline left in its tanks when it landed, out of the 725 gallons it took at the start.

**Liberty Motor's Triumph**  
The motor used is a 400-horsepower standard compression Liberty. To this type of motor aviation officers ascribe the success of the flight—that is, next to the grit and flying ability of the two lieutenants.

Major Arnold declared the record set by the fliers demonstrated the feasibility of commercial air lines across the continent. Passengers, he said, could be carried a distance in one day which the fastest passenger trains require five to cover.

Both airmen were enthusiastic in their praise of the Weather Bureau for its accurate forecast of what conditions might be encountered on the trip.

Lieutenants Kelly and Macready were guests of honor last night at a dinner given by the American Legion Post of San Diego.

An official report setting forth the study made by the Air Service in preparation for the flight points out the material advantages, both commercial and military, attendant upon the successful accomplishment of the flight.

From that standpoint of national defense, the report says, a nonstop transcontinental air voyage indicates the feasibility of transporting men, messages, equipment or any other vital necessity, from one coast to the other in an incredibly short space of time.

**Practical Possibilities**  
Another feature regarded as of secondary importance is the demonstration that it is possible to concentrate large numbers of airplanes at any desired point within the United States on short notice.

Another feature regarded by air service officials as of value is the assistance given them by the experiment in designing and constructing long-distance bombing airplanes.

In the field of commercial aviation, the report says, the accomplishment of the two pilots is expected to encourage aircraft companies to organize aerial transport services and establish an increased number of landing fields and air routes over the country.

The best previous record for distance covered in a non-stop airplane flight was that set by Macready and

Kelly in their former attempt to cross the continent from San Diego, approximately 2300 miles. This distance they covered in 27 hours 52 seconds Nov. 3 and 4, 1922. They were forced down by failure of their engine, its cylinder jackets cracking and the cooling water leaking out of its circulation system.

**Flier Efforts**  
The aviators used all the fluids they had brought for their own consumption to replace the lost water, and thereby kept going some distance after they otherwise would have been forced down.

The plane on that occasion carried 725 gallons of gasoline, 20 gallons of oil and 204 gallons of water.

On Oct. 5, last year, the two aviators in the same plane took the air from Rockwell Field for what they had intended to be a transcontinental flight. But fog obscured the passes in the mountains west of San Diego, and unwilling to attempt the eastward passage under such conditions, they turned back and spent the ensuing hours in a flight above Rockwell Field and San Diego, not landing until they had established a world record of 35 hours 13 minutes, 30 seconds. This was more than nine hours longer than the previous record holders, Edward Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud, had been able to remain up at Roosevelt Field the preceding December. In both these flights and yesterday's endeavor a 400-horsepower Liberty motor was used.

**GERMAN RESISTANCE MUST STOP IN RUHR, IS FRENCH DEMAND**  
(Continued from Page 1)

France cannot afford to reduce its credits on Germany.

**France Stands by Credits**  
M. Poincaré will probably re-state this point clearly for the benefit of England and America as well as Germany. For if there are those who condemn France in America for declining to forgive Germany its huge debt, they should be reminded that they too refuse to forgive France its huge debt.

In diplomatic language, M. Poincaré is anxious to make clear that those who stand by their own credits, incurred in a very different manner, cannot criticize France for standing by its credits, which, moreover, are of it of vital necessity.

With regard to security, it may be suggested in the French note that practical guarantees should be offered instead of merely a precarious engagement not to begin aggression. These are the chief points, but other details in the German note will be criticized in much the same manner as in The Christian Science Monitor messages of the past few days.

The French note should thus form an important document, since it must be taken to contain conditions on which negotiations must eventually begin. It will not, however, contain a positive program. If the Belgians wish to do so, they must draw up their own note. It should be added that in communicating this note to America and the Allies, France is acting only out of courtesy and is not proposing an exchange of views with the purpose of negotiating an agreement.

Lord Crewe, British Ambassador, visited M. Poincaré yesterday, and he is believed to have suggested that it would be a mistake to bang, bolt and bar all the doors.

**50 LANDING SPOTS FOR RUM EXPOSED**  
(Continued from Page 1)

Fairfield landings have been made when the risk of making landings at New Jersey and Long Island Sound ports have proved too great and the cargo sent overboard to New York, New Haven, Danbury, Ansonia, Hartford and other places in large motor trucks. It is said that in Bridgeport there is one ring of bootleggers which has bought as many as 2000 cases of whisky at a time for distribution in the neighborhood.

Before the prohibition enforcement agents had so systematized their work as they have at present, large quantities of whisky were landed at New Rochelle from vessels lying off Block Island. Last fall when the bootleggers claimed that they had to pay \$15 a case protection in New York, whisky was landed at New Rochelle in lots which are said to have been large and trucked to New York over the Boston Post road.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
By S. W. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Saturday cloudy, not much change in temperature; fresh northerly winds. Northern New England: Generally fair tonight and Saturday; probably showers on east coast of Maine tonight; cooler in New Hampshire and Vermont tonight; fresh northerly winds.

**Weather Outlook**  
There will be considerable cloudiness over the states east of the Mississippi River tonight and Saturday. Showers are probable in the middle Atlantic states Saturday. The temperature will not change materially in the Atlantic states.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian.)  
Albany ..... 56  
Atlantic City ..... 56  
Boston ..... 56  
Buffalo ..... 56  
Chicago ..... 48  
Cincinnati ..... 48  
Cleveland ..... 48  
Denver ..... 48  
Detroit ..... 48  
Evanston ..... 48  
Grand Rapids ..... 48  
Hartford ..... 48  
Indianapolis ..... 48  
Jacksonville ..... 48  
Kansas City ..... 48  
Los Angeles ..... 48  
Louisville ..... 48  
Memphis ..... 48  
Miami ..... 48  
Milwaukee ..... 48  
Minneapolis ..... 48  
New Orleans ..... 48  
New York ..... 48  
Philadelphia ..... 48  
Pittsburgh ..... 48  
Portland, Me. .... 48  
Portland, Ore. .... 48  
Portland, N.H. .... 48  
Rochester ..... 48  
St. Louis ..... 48  
St. Paul ..... 48  
Seattle ..... 48  
Spartanburg ..... 48  
Tampa ..... 48  
Tulsa ..... 48  
Washington ..... 48  
Wichita ..... 48

## BOTH SIDES HEARD ON BUILDING HEIGHT

Charges of Selfish Interest on One Hand Answered by Claims of Reaction on Other

Charges that special and selfish interests are supporting the act to increase the height of buildings limit of the city of Boston from 135 to 155 feet were answered with assertions that Boston has been held back by the activities of reactionary trustees, at a hearing given today by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, on the building law measure.

So many interested citizens appeared today for the hearing that it was adjourned from the Executive Council Chamber to the State House auditorium. In the audience were many architects, real estate owners, lawyers, trustees and individual property owners.

The case for the opponents of the act was heard first, led by Nathan A. Matthews, former Mayor of Boston and a trustee and property owner. Mr. Matthews declared that the bill would authorize public officials without hearing to order the destruction of buildings it would lead to irreparable litigation, would abrogate without investigation the building law of 1892. Real estate owners have developed their property in reliance upon this law, he said, and it is a "gross and outrageous violation of the rights of property owners of the city to raise this limit."

**Built Like Hourglass**  
Boston, Mr. Matthews said, is built like an hourglass. Into the center of the city every day pour 1,500,000 persons. It creates a condition of traffic and transportation congestion that will be immeasurably aggravated by the three stories additional height that the proposed act would allow.

Mr. Matthews then called his witnesses. R. Clifton Sturges, architect, told the Governor that the city has a planning board and that it should have had more authoritative voice in such a complicated and important question. If it had been a legal question involving millions, he said, the word of the city's counsel would have been heeded, but it is a case involving millions in a different sort and the voice of the city planning expert, Ralph Adams Cram, has been ignored.

Mr. Matthews declared that the bill is fostered by real estate owners who want to develop in the vicinity of Park Square and obtain certain leases for the property, and to do so seek to overturn the whole building policy of the city. He asserted that the bill is a "gross and outrageous violation of the rights of property owners of the city to raise this limit."

It was brought out by other architects, trustees and realty owners that the transportation and traffic problem will be greatly aggravated; that the act was passed, as the result of an active lobby, and not in accord with the sentiment of the people; that there is no real reason for the change at this time; that the Legislature has made a mistake that the Governor should remedy. In conclusion, Mr. Matthews declared that the act would, through the activities of the "real estate speculators," undo the work of the past, and go back to the dark ages of building heights. He challenged them to ask a referendum to the bill or to refer the issue to a commission.

**Measure Supported**  
In support of the act, and out of the order of procedure, was C. Crawford Hollidge, Tremont Street merchant. He cited the values represented along this street between School and Boylston, pointing out that the land is assessed at \$27,000,000, and the buildings at \$4,300,000. He asserted that the reason there were not better buildings was the restriction on height, adding that if Boston is to develop, it must be in this way.

In charge of the support of the act, Eldridge G. Davis, Representative from Malden, denied that selfish motives actuate the proponents. He pointed out that on both sides of legislation of this type there are generally found to be selfish motives. Mr. Davis pointed out that 200 feet as a limit was demanded and that 155 feet was considered a compromise. He said that the same time consistent with progress. Building costs have increased, he said, and to encourage building some lessening of restrictions must be allowed.

George S. Smith, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston City Club, declared that the burden of the opposition argument has been that selfish interests and effective lobby have passed this act. In

charge of the support of the act, Eldridge G. Davis, Representative from Malden, denied that selfish motives actuate the proponents. He pointed out that on both sides of legislation of this type there are generally found to be selfish motives. Mr. Davis pointed out that 200 feet as a limit was demanded and that 155 feet was considered a compromise. He said that the same time consistent with progress. Building costs have increased, he said, and to encourage building some lessening of restrictions must be allowed.

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CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Av.  
DENVER, 1624-26 Stout St.  
DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River  
KANSAS CITY, Grand & 11th Sts.  
MILWAUKEE, 2-12 Grand Av.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Fifth St.  
NEW YORK, 1265 Broadway at 32d St.  
PHILADELPHIA, 1324-8 Chestnut St.  
PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.  
PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.  
ST. PAUL, 6th & Robert Sts.  
ST. LOUIS, Cor. 6th & Locust Sts.  
SEATTLE, 24 Av. & University Sts.

NEW STORES IN DETROIT AND DENVER

## EXPORT PUBLICITY AS TRADE BUILDER

(Continued from Page 1)

standing of American institutions and methods and in educating at home the Nation's own youth to a less provincial outlook on life and a "greater sympathy with the so-called 'foreigner'."

**Education for Service**  
The education of Americans for foreign trade service was taken up at the convention by the Bureau of Education of the Foreign Trade Council, presided over by Dr. Glen Lavin Swiggett, Washington, who is co-ordinating efforts of American schools and colleges for more efficient training in foreign service. At this session of educators and business men one of the principal weaknesses of business today was declared to be the inadequate training of young men and women who enter it. This was said to be especially true of foreign business. It was not that young men were being insufficiently educated along technical lines. That weakness was being overcome. It was that sufficient emphasis was not laid upon cultural training and upon social amenities and historical background of the foreign peoples with whom America is trying to do business.

American business education must get over its provincialism, and with the development of business into a "science and a profession," Dr. Swiggett said education is "as essential a pillar in the temple of foreign trade as production, marketing, financing or transportation."

"I should not like to say that Americans are provincial," said Dr. W. F. Gephart, dean of the School of Commerce, Washington University, and vice-president of the First National Bank of St. Louis. "But our education is inclined to become too technical, too practical. It does not take into sufficient consideration the culture and history of foreign peoples. Our salesmanship, mechanically perfect though it may be, often fails, because of this knowledge-lack, which causes our people to offend the people with whom they do business."

**Better Understanding**  
J. T. Holdsworth of the bank of Pittsburgh, said: "It is necessary for us to get a better understanding of the peoples with whom we wish to establish relations."

"The lack of personal culture impairs the personal usefulness of business men," said Dr. R. S. McElwee, manager of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, and dean of the Georgetown school of foreign service.

"We have never done justice to education in business. We have looked upon education as interference," said William Pigott of the Pacific Car & Foundry Company, Seattle.

Others speaking on the same subject were Herbert C. Hengstler, chief of the consular bureau, Washington; Henry Grady, in charge of the foreign trade trade relations of the University of California, and Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks of the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

**PARK AUTOMOBILES PROTESTED**  
Opposition to the opening of Franklin Park Drive to automobiles was voiced yesterday by representatives of Roxbury civic organizations at a hearing before James B. Shea, chairman of the Park Commission. The principal objection was because so many children throng the park. Mr. Shea said the project was conceived with the purpose of relieving the summer traffic congestion on Canterbury and Morton streets. No proponents appeared for the plan.

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## MOTOR REGISTRAR CRITICIZES COURTS

Mr. Goodwin Decries Practice in Drinking Drivers' Cases

"There is not much hope of stopping drunken drivers if justice is to be administered in this way," declares Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts registrar of motor vehicles, citing one of the 48 cases of drivers under intoxication for which he revoked licenses in two days this week.

With respect to the case in question the Registrar calls the attention of the public to the circumstances and the course it took, pointing out:

"This man was convicted in 1917 in the Plymouth Court and received his license back on Sept. 14, 1918, upon signing an agreement not to drive an automobile again after drinking intoxicating liquor. On April 23, 1923, he again appeared in the same court for the same offense, and although it was called to the attention of the Court that this was a second conviction, which the law specifically says must be punished with a jail sentence, the Court announced that it would not send the defendant to jail if there was any way out of it, and continued the case for disposition until the following Saturday, at which time the case was placed on file upon the payment of \$25 costs."

**SPECIAL LEGISLATURE MAY HEAR TAX ISSUE**  
Consideration of the question of the national bank tax in Massachusetts will be given next Tuesday, May 8, at a hearing before the joint legislative committee on Ways and Means and Taxation sitting together in the State House auditorium. Representatives of the cities and towns affected in varying extent if it is necessary to return to the banks a considerable portion of the money collected in taxes during the past six years and distributed, in part, to the communities, will be present.

The House of Representatives yesterday adopted the recommendation that the House Ways and Means Committee be relieved of sole responsibility for the problem and that it be referred to the two committees of both branches. It is strongly suggested at the State House that the national bank tax issue may result in the calling of a special session of the Legislature to dispose of it.

**KING RENEWS ACQUAINTANCES**  
BRUSSELS, May 3 (By The Associated Press)—King Alfonso of Spain is taking great interest in renewing acquaintances made here during the war. This morning he motored to Mechlin to call on Cardinal Mercier. Among King Alfonso's visitors was Prince Felix of Bourbon de Parme.

**The May Queen**  
It is not enough that her frock be dainty white, her ribbons the bright blue of the sky, and her crown of daisies plucked with the dew. The Queen O' the May is not too dignified to romp, and romping makes her hungry.

You must wake up very early, very early Mother dear.

For the box lunch of the fairest Queen must satisfy and cheer.

Which of course means bread and Nucoa sandwiches; chicken fried to a golden brown in Nucoa; cakes shortened with Nucoa and iced with Nucoa icing—and fudge enriched to delicious goodness by Nucoa.

And do you know, Mother, that—

**Nucoa**  
costs just half as much as the old-fashioned spread, so there'll be something in your pocketbook that will not only satisfy the Queen, but will cheer her when she shares it with the boldest lad of all.

N. B. Nucoa, when it comes to table daintiness is the Queen of the Table every month in the year.

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## EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard University: Free public lecture, "Atomic Explosions" (illustrated with experiments). Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 8: free public astronomical collium, "The Brightness of Lunar Eclipses Since 1360," by Prof. William L. Fisher, Building C, Observatory, 8.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10.

Aero Club of Massachusetts: Annual assembly entertainment for benefit of clubhouse fund, Copley Place, 9.

New England Alumni Association of Haverford College: Annual dinner, St. Botolph Club, 6:30.

Ward League of Women Voters: Annual meeting, St. Stephen Street, 7:30.

New England Conservatory of Music: Concert for benefit of National Society loan fund, Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation of "As You Like It" by Gannett Girls Club, 8.

West Newton Armory: Community concert, evening.

Dorchester Club: Bazaar, clubhouse, evening.

Boy Scout Troop No. 4: Summer camp benefit entertainment, First Baptist Church, Medford.

American Women's Overseas League: Presentation of "A Night in Paris," Horticultural Hall, 8:15.

Commonwealth Country Club, Newton: Entertainment for benefit of Emerson College Endowment fund, 8:15.

Cambridge Y. W. C. A.: Concert by Girls' Glee Club.

Dinner to Dean Le Baron R. Briggs of Harvard University, Hotel Brunswick, 7.

Boston Boy Scout Council: Ninth annual rally, East Armory, East Newton Street, 8.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free lecture, "The Empire Builders," by Ashton Sanborn, 8.

Mothers and Homemakers Club: Annual guest night, Roxbury School Center, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville Street, 8.

Simmons College: Junior party, Hotel Somerset.

Dorchester Center Kennel Club: Annual show, Dorchester School Center, Codman Square.

Corporation XV, Massachusetts Institute of Technology: Annual dinner, Boston City Club, 6:30.

**Theaters**  
Colonial-Mits in "Minnie and Me," 8:10.  
Copley—"The Lucky One," 8:30.  
Hollis—"Lightnin'," 8:30.  
Keith's-Vaudeville, 2, 8.  
Plymouth—"The Monster," 8:15.  
Selwyn—"The Sinners," 8:15.  
Shubert-Al Johnson, 8:15.  
Tremont—"Six Cylinder Love," 8:15.  
Wilbur—"Sun Showers," 8:15.

Jordan Hall—Guy Maier, Lee Pattison and New England Conservatory Orchestra, 8:15.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Bellingham High School, Chelsea: Fifteenth Anniversary celebration, Hotel Somerset, afternoon and evening.  
Inter-entertainment track meet, Charlebank Field, 10 a. m.  
Private School Association of Boston: Meeting, Milton Academy, 10:30.  
Association of Teachers of Mathematics in New England: Meeting, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 10:30.  
Boston University School of Religious Education: May pageant, Nahant, morning and afternoon.  
Home Club—East Boston: Annual breakfast, Hotel Vendome.  
Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon, 1.  
Appalachian Mountain Club: Trip to Ashland, afternoon.  
Brookline Bird Club: Group trips to Trapelo Road and Rosemary Brook, afternoon.  
Field and Forest Club: Maytime frolic at Lexington, afternoon.  
American Women's Overseas League: Performance of "A Night in Paris," Horticultural Hall, 8:15.  
Elizabeth Peabody House: Presentation by Gannett Girls' Club of "As You Like It," 10:30.  
Avon Home: Benefit luncheon, First Unitarian Church, Harvard Square, 11:30 to 2:30.

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES**  
**Tonight**  
WGI (Medford Hills)—5:30, weather forecast, 9:30, travelogue; concert by Somerville Male Quartet.  
WVAC (Boston)—5, concert program by Huntington School.  
WEAF (New York)—7:30, "The Joy of Service," 7:50, "Beauty Contest for Devastated France," talk by Rodolph Valentino, motion picture actor.  
WOY (Schenectady)—7:45, instrumental and vocal



## RAILROAD TO SPEND \$15,000,000 IN ELECTRIFICATION PROJECT

Largest Contract of Its Kind Westinghouse Firm Awarded  
by Virginian Company Operating in Mountains

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Coal-consuming steam locomotives of but 10 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electric engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. The eleventh article follows:

The progress of electrification of steam railroads in the United States which temporarily came to a halt during the World War has been resumed on a large scale with the announcement from the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa., that it has received the largest railroad electrification contract ever placed, amounting to \$15,000,000. This contract calls for installation of an alternate-current-driven service on the division of the Virginian Company, crossing the Allegheny Mountains, extending 213 miles. This project, it is claimed, will clear up the congestion at the "bottle neck" of the southern railroad which has been famous in the past for mass coal transportation and the use of the heaviest trains in the world and the most powerful steam locomotives.

According to George H. Cox, district manager for the Westinghouse Company in Boston, this is another step toward the inevitable time when an electric network will spread over the continent, with the coal-burning plants driven by coal burned at the mines will be looped up with equally powerful water-power stations, and when lines of energy from Canada will reach down into New England and turn factory wheels and the wheels of railroads.

Director Explains Change  
"The limit in the power of the steam locomotive has been reached," declared Frank H. Shepard, director of heavy traction for the Westinghouse company, in explaining the reasons for substituting electricity for steam on the Virginian. "The present use of heavy types of steam locomotives so far used over the Alleghenies, it is found that they are not powerful enough to haul the loads of coal offered, and heavier locomotives are not built. Mr. Shepard adds, however, "the further increasing the size of the trains is impossible with steam operation."

Articulated mallet type locomotives with 30 driving wheels and four cylinders have been used to push and haul the coal trains and three of these iron monsters, panting and puffing together with the great 5500-ton trainloads have reached, with their combined power only 7000 horsepower. They succeeded in pushing the loads on grades, only 7 miles an hour. With the new electric locomotives, however, developing 20,000 horsepower per train, 9000-ton trains will be hauled up grades at the rate of 14 miles an hour. Mr. Shepard promises that in the future the electric locomotives will be able to increase this power further, so that 12,000-ton trains can be handled at the same speed. More than this, on the slopes, the engines will coast down, and the electric juice manufactured by reversing the motors and turning them into dynamos in so-called "regenerative braking" will be switched back into the wires overhead to make a saving of 15,000,000 kilowatt-hours a year or from 15 to 20 per cent of the power. The great super-power plant of the Virginian line will be located directly in the coal fields, and will turn the coal into direct energy close to the mines. In this way the expense of transportation, nearly always the largest item, the cost of coal will be saved and the current will flash its electrified power wherever it is needed over the line in a second and save laborious and expensive steam hauls.

The plant will supply an 88,000-volt current to the main transmission line, which will be stepped down on the trolley wire to 11,000 volts by transformer stations placed at regular intervals along the route. On the locomotives this is to be reduced to still lower values for the operation of the motors.

Coal Saving Cited  
The significance of a super-power plant erected in the mining district is extremely great to American railroads, for it means that, if more are built, the great national coal load that goes to light factory fires in every state in the Union, and which comprises roughly one-third of the total burden put on the carriers, will be correspondingly scaled down. It is said that about one-third of all soft coal burned is used in the steam locomotives themselves, carrying their loads, so the saving to be accomplished by general electrification, which Mr. Cox of the Westinghouse Boston office declares certain to come in time, is obvious.

Initial expense is what holds up rail electrification largely at present, Mr. Cox says, and also the real difficulty of transmitting high voltages for long distances. This is a matter of insulation, and at present the outstretching of overhead wires charged with energy over the country, from waterfalls to factory and mine to locomotive, largely waits on the research workers.

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conference by two women officeholders, Miss Martha N. Brooks, alderman of Gloucester, and Miss Edith Sabena, member of the Marblehead Board of Overseers of the Poor. Other speakers will be Mrs. Rotch and Mrs. La Rue Brown of Brookline.

## COAL FACT FINDERS ASK CO-OPERATION

Massachusetts Committee to Study Means of Preventing Future Crises

Pointing out that the temporary wage contract between the anthracite operators and miners expires August 31 of this year and that the possibility of another winter of shortage exists, the special coal investigating committee of the Massachusetts Legislature today issued a statement urging co-operation by interested individuals and the public in its work.

The committee points out that Massachusetts consumes about 5,200,000 tons of domestic anthracite each year. As a result of the strike, however, the supply was 1,100,000 tons short resulting in late-wide shortages and appeal from the public for action. In view of the uncertainty for the future, the Legislature established the special committee to study the question with a view to adoption of such measures as are possible to prevent recurrence of the emergency, the committee says in its statement, adding:

The committee is directed in its investigation to "cover every relevant phase of the present shortage of coal, including working conditions and production at the mines, transportation both by rail and water, distribution, both wholesale and retail, the licensing and control of wholesale and retail dealers, the advisability of continuing and amplifying the present system of state and local fuel administration, the use of effective substitutes for anthracite coal, and whether the time has yet arrived for the adoption of such measures as may be essential to treating the production and distribution of anthracite coal as a public utility."

The committee has been appointed and recently organized, with Senator John W. Haisig of Greenfield as chairman and Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston as vice-chairman. The other members are Senators John M. Gilchrist of Springfield and John H. Drew of Boston.

Massachusetts householders, depending almost entirely upon anthracite coal for fuel, have long been subjected to increasing hardships on account of excessive prices, labor difficulties, poor quality and distribution of supply. The committee believes that the time has come when every effort must be utilized to insure an adequate supply of anthracite for the people of the Commonwealth and to do away, in so far as is possible, with the emergency situations, which have annually confronted the State since 1919.

To show the committee earnestly solicits advice and suggestions from the public. It seeks the co-operation of the public in the task it is now undertaking and will shortly announce a date for its first public hearing.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT URGED BY LIONS' HEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (Special)—A strong plea for law enforcement was made here by Edward S. Vaught, international president of Associated Lions' Clubs, addressing the Lions' New England convention. "We cannot afford," he said, "to take the attitude, 'won't do it unless I like it.' It is the duty and responsibility of present-day Americans to stand firm for law and order, no matter what personal feeling may be."

Remarking upon New England's great past, and its responsible part in national affairs, he urged the youth to stand for the laws and principles of our Government, and uphold law and order.

**SPEAKING CONTEST HELD**  
AMHERST, Mass., May 4 (Special)—George L. Church, class of '25, of Dorchester, won the forty-eighth annual Burnham Debate grammar school, for freshmen and sophomores at the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday. James Batal of Lawrence, another sophomore, and a student of the age, again took second prize. For the first time the contest was held before the student assembly.

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## LARGER OVERSEAS TRADE IS PROPOSED

Revival of New England's One-Time Prestige to Be Object of Boston Convention

When Boston clipper ships made new records for fleetness across the Atlantic and Yankee whalers sought the Seven Seas for their catch, in many a far-off land the citizens thought of the United States in terms of New England and now to revive this old trade prestige and stimulate New England's foreign commerce the All New England Foreign Trade Convention will open in Boston May 17 to 18, for which already manufacturers of exportable goods promise to turn out in force.

The business mechanics of foreign trade will be thoroughly discussed by speakers in the two-day sessions, W. Irving Hallard of the United States National Bank, Boston, vice-chairman of the committee in charge, says, so that those in foreign trade and those interested in it will likewise find attendance worth while. On Thursday morning, May 17, Charles R. Gow, head of the Massachusetts Associated Industrial Union, will talk on "Export Trade, New England's Opportunity," at the opening session at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library. The meeting opens at 10:30. W. W. Lufkin, Massachusetts Collector of Customs, and Mayor Curley will also speak, and E. B. Flininger, export manager of Lawrence & Co., will describe the essentials of successful exporting.

Following luncheon at the Copley Plaza hotel where Paul T. Cherington of the J. Walter Thompson Company, New York, will talk on "A Foreign Trade Policy for the New England Manufacturer," the general session will be resumed at the Library with a summing up by W. P. G. Harding of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank, of "New England's Financial Equipment for Foreign Trade." Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University Business College is to speak on "Promoting Foreign Trade Through Education," while other speakers will be W. Haisig, president of the B. Olney Hough, Inc., New York, and Lynn W. Meekins for the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

A dinner conference will follow a return of the representatives to the Copley Plaza at 6:15 p.m., in co-operation with the Boston Export Round Table, while later in the evening is scheduled a conference on a special topic, "The Exclusive Export Agent." In the afternoon group sessions of "problem clinics" will take up different phases of foreign trade, and a banquet will end the convention.

## MASSACHUSETTS TREES FOR LINCOLN GROUNDS

WASHINGTON, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor, and 39 mayors of Massachusetts cities, came here today to plant trees on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial. One tree for the State and one each for the 39 cities made up the tribute of the Massachusetts officials.

Each tree will bear a bronze tablet

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with the name of the community presenting it and other appropriate inscription. The action of the Massachusetts cities in this form of tribute will establish a precedent which it is expected that other states and cities will adopt.

## WOMEN OPPOSE GAMBLING IN FOOD

Representatives of Two Organizations Favor Curtailed Use of Sugar

Economy in the use of sugar by housewives instead of a boycott and a continuation of the efforts of government officials to meet the acute present condition, especially to the end of finding "some effective way to prevent gambling in any food products upon which the very life of the people depend," is urged in resolutions adopted yesterday by the board of directors of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and the Executive Board of the Boston League of Women Voters.

"Although many investigations have been made and many explanations have been given for the increase in the price of sugar, the public does not yet understand the facts, and because all the information we have been able to obtain indicates that there is no real shortage but that the price has been raised by artificial manipulation.

"Resolved, that we urge those in positions of authority in our Government to continue their efforts to find some way of meeting the acute situation which is now upon us, and to seek also to find some effective way to prevent gambling in any food products upon which the very life of the people depend," the Boston League's resolutions state.

The resolutions of the Massachusetts League, which were presented by Mrs. Elbert A. Harvey, chairman of the living costs committee, were much milder, and, after quoting the Department of Commerce figures to show a surplus of 476,000 tons, went on to say:

"Since this announcement the wholesale price of refined sugar in the United States has risen from 7.25 to 10.25 cents per pound; prices in Cuba and throughout the world have risen correspondingly, and sugars are now being exported from Cuba and the United States to the eastern hemisphere, showing that the price here is not unduly high, in view of the world situation."

In conclusion, the resolutions urged curtailment of consumption, rather than a boycott.

**MAINE MASONS CLOSE SESSION**  
PORTLAND, Me., May 4—Cyrus N. Blanchard of Wilton was elected Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Maine at the closing session of the Grand Lodge of Masons yesterday. Grand Commandery officials from New Hampshire brought greetings to today's gathering. A banquet last night terminated a three-day meeting.

## Flowers to Gladden Homes in Congested South End

Boston Flower, Fruit and Vegetable Mission Has Been Spreading Cheer for 53 Years

Full many a flower that would otherwise be "born in bluish unseen and waste its sweetness" in the riotous profusion of a suburban garden will find its way this summer to the drab paved streets of Boston to gladden many hearts; and fruit and vegetables which would have been wasted will be distributed free and in greater quantities than in former years by the Benevolent Fraternity Fruit and Flower Mission. To expand the work which the mission has carried on for 53 years, a new distribution point at the South Bay Union, 640 Harrison Avenue, will be opened on June 5, when the mission's season opens.

The operation of this new center will supplement work which has already been carried on for some years at the Robert Gould Shaw House, 8 Hammond Street; the North End Union, 20 Parmenter Street, and the Bulfinch Place Church. The method of collecting and distributing the flowers will remain much the same as in former years, according to Mrs. Thomas J. Homer, secretary of the mission. In telling a representative of The Christian Science Monitor of the work, Mrs. Homer said:

The fruit and flowers are packed in large hampers, which we provide to our regular patrons, and sent in from some 25 towns near Boston, once a week, various groups of towns shipping regularly on certain days of the week. The railroad companies carry these hampers free of charge, so that our expenses are not heavy, the cost of carrying the hampers from the station to the distribution points being the heaviest.

Adult workers receive the hampers in the mornings, put the flowers in water, and care for things generally. Then in the early afternoon, when it is too warm to be comfortable on the streets, the little girls of these neighborhoods gather in the distribution centers, and under the direction of settlement workers arrange the flowers in artistic bouquets, thus having a valuable lesson in botany, color blending, and the development of artistic taste. Later, in the cool of the afternoon, they distribute the flowers, fruit and vegetables to those who need them most.

One of the most beautiful parts of this work is that the flowers, as well as fruits and vegetables, which we distribute, would otherwise go to waste, for they are from the suburban homes where there are more than the owners know what to do with. On going away for the summer many suburban dwellers leave their gardens to become a neglected riot of blossoms. If they would but give permission to the committee to pick them up a week and sent in to the city where they are so greatly appreciated, and where they bring cheer into otherwise drab lives. It is the same with the vegetable gardens; and later in the year many are the windfallen apples and other fruit which would be

discarded but for the Fruit and Flower Mission. Mrs. Homer said that anyone wishing to co-operate in this work can obtain full particulars as to the most convenient method by writing her at 4 Linwood Place, Roxbury, Boston.

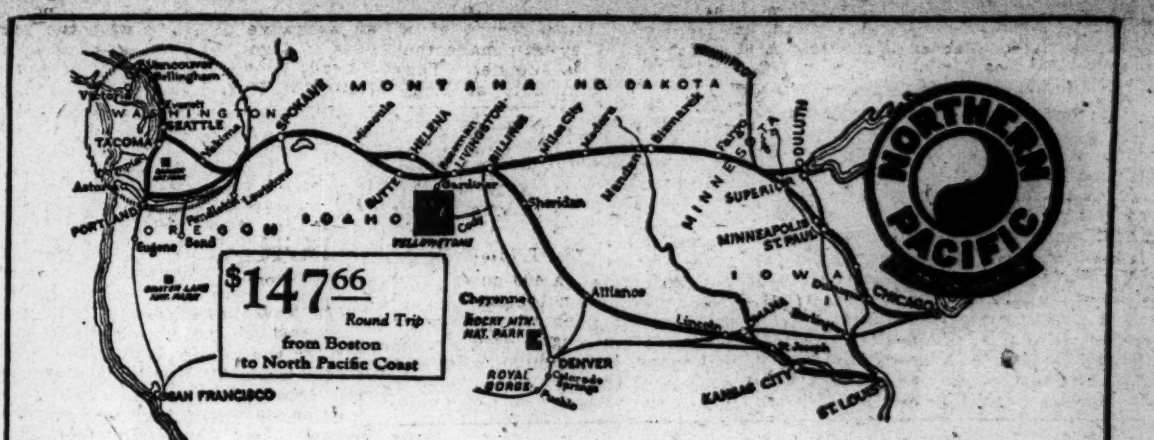
**DRY PROGRESS TO BE STUDIED**

**Representatives of Young People's Societies Discuss Prohibition**  
Representatives of some 20 young people's organizations are invited to discuss prohibition this evening at a dinner given them in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, by the Boston Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Students from other countries will tell of the progress of temperance movements in their ranks as well as among their people, and problems confronting the further spread of temperance sentiment among young people will be presented.

The speakers include Mrs. Robert Woods, who will tell of prohibition as viewed by social workers; Miss Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the Scientific Temperance Federation, who will tell of various student temperance movements; Malcolm Davis, business manager of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, who will introduce a group of foreign students; the Rev. Frank Kingston, pastor of People's Temple; John Fanta, a member of the North End Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U.; the Rev. James T. Rider, who will tell of temperance work among Baptist young people; Miss Rosita Atchison, a student from Czechoslovakia, who will tell of temperance work in her native country, and Lyman V. Rutledge, field secretary of the Unitarian Young People's Temperance Society.

Among the organizations to be represented are, in addition to those with which the speakers are connected: the Frances E. Willard Settlement, Hope Mission, Morgan Memorial, the Harvard Street Congregational Church of Brookline, and various groups from churches in Allston and Dorchester. Over 170 people are expected at the dinner. Mrs. Helen H. Foster, president of the Boston Central W. C. T. U., is in charge of arrangements.

**YALE DEFEATS AMHERST**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4—Yale defeated Amherst in an Eastern Intercollegiate Debating League debate here last night by a score of 6 to 3. Yale supported the affirmative of the subject, "Resolved, that the World Court proposal of President Harding deserves the approval of this assembly."



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## STATE UNIVERSITY DEMAND MADE BY SUPERINTENDENTS

Opposition Toward Tendency to Professionalize Athletics  
Also Registered at Convention

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., May 4 (Special).—Calling, among other things, for the establishment of a state university, the Massachusetts state superintendents put their shoulders to the wheel of educational progress in a determination to make it go and go strong, at the closing meeting of their ninth annual session at the Framingham State Normal School yesterday.

In a series of resolutions they frankly faced and accepted the insistent demands of the American people for more professional methods with regard to the welfare and proper development of the pupils, a broader and more practical education, a more highly developed sense of civic responsibility, proper vocational guidance and training and education to promote enjoyment of the finer things of life in leisure hours; called for the organization of a state university, in order that no limit beyond that of ability and intelligence might be placed upon the educational ambitions of the youth of the State, and took a stand opposing the tendency to professionalize public school athletics, regarding it as a grave danger to education and stating it as their belief that the general direction and coaching of athletic activities should be carried on by faculty members who understand and are in sympathy with educational aims and ideals.

### Educational Week

It was further determined to emphasize educational week, Nov. 18-24, next, and to make an educational survey of the State with a view to bringing to the attention of all whatever might be of advantage to any, resulting in a general educational betterment and raising of standards throughout the Commonwealth.

A survey committee was appointed as follows: Frederick W. Kingman of Natick, William R. Peck of Holyoke, Francis A. Bag-nall of Adams, Ernest W. Robinson of Fitchburg, Allen P. Keith, New Bedford; for superintendency, Herman C. Knight of Littleton, Charles E. Varney of Lee, Frederick A. Wheeler of Longmeadow, Mrs. Marion M. Stanton of Princeton, Loring G. Williams of Harwich.

For a proper observance of educational week a committee to formulate plans was appointed as follows: Charles N. Perkins of Waltham, John C. Davis of Needham, Miss Mabel C. Bragg of Newton, Oscar C. Gallagher of Brookline, Harrie J. Phipps of Northbridge. A special committee on legislation is to be appointed later by the president, Mr. Paull. It was voted to affiliate with the National Educational Association and the question of association with the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation was referred to the executive committee to report next year.

### Round Table Conference

The conference closed with a question box and round table conference conducted by Ernest W. Fellows of Gloucester. In this it was brought out that supervised study is receiving special attention in a number of communities, especially in Clinton where its advantages have been found so pronounced that it is to be continued even in the face of some disadvantages, such as a lengthened school day.

Roy L. Smith, of the State Normal School at North Adams pointed out that there were many teachers in Massachusetts schools, particularly in

rural communities, who had had no professional training and urged that they be induced to take summer courses at normal schools.

Carl L. Schrader, state supervisor of athletic education, spoke of the importance of correcting posture in the lowest grades. In order to do this the teacher must herself know the difference between the right and the wrong. He said that school furniture had much to do with posture, that too little attention had been given to having the right kind for each child.

George M. Bemis of Salem spoke of the importance of careful selection of the teacher assigned to supervise extra-curriculum activities in high schools; it should be someone with a large measure of sympathy with young people; the pupils themselves, he believed, should be given large participation in the control of affairs.

Answering the question as to how the superintendent of schools might best establish helpful contacts with the community, S. Howard Chase of Beverly said he thought the superintendent should not be overconspicuous in such things but should work largely through others, getting his assistants and teachers to act in his place.

Austin R. Paull of South Dartmouth was elected president. Others elected were as follows: W. Scott Ward of Athol and Chester R. Stacy of West Boylston, vice-presidents; John J. Desmond Jr. of West Chicopee, auditor, and S. Howard Chase of Beverly, secretary-treasurer.

## TAX BILLS PASS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Legislature to Adjourn With  
Reduced Expenditures

CONCORD, N. H., May 4 (Special).—Before final adjournment today, the New Hampshire Legislature, which has been in session since Jan. 1, had voted to levy an income tax on intangible securities for the benefit of the cities and towns, to be assessed at the same rate of taxation applied on the average to other forms of taxable property. This will be about 2½ per cent.

A gasoline tax of 1 cent a gallon was levied, effective July 1. After Jan. 1, 1924, this will be increased to 2 cents a gallon. The increase will be accompanied by a reduction in the registration fee for low-priced automobiles and the reduction will amount to an offset of 1 cent of the 2-cent tax.

The direct state tax was reduced 23 per cent and will be only \$1,150,000 a year for the next biennium, the lowest direct tax since before the war. This was made possible by the refusal of the Legislature to make the customary special appropriations.

Only two public buildings were provided for and it was decided to bond the State for both of them instead of raise the funds by taxation. One will be a \$400,000 sanitarium and the other a \$225,000 dormitory for the Keene Normal School.

The Democratic tax reform program was not carried out except in the single particular of the income tax and the gasoline tax. The increased inheritance taxes, abolition of women's poll taxes, reduction in savings bank taxes and transfer of railroad taxes fell by the wayside.

## DRY VIOLATORS ALL TO BE JAILED

Springfield Judge Announces He  
Will Impose Sentences on  
Every Conviction

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (Special).—Preliminary to hearing charges against several persons arrested in liquor raids, Judge Healy of the District Court yesterday announced that in future he should impose jail sentences on all persons, men or women, convicted of illegal liquor selling, giving short terms for first convictions and long terms for second convictions. He explained that a first conviction seldom means a first offense. This plan, tried on two previous occasions, was abandoned, he said, because the Superior Court repeatedly reduced the jail sentences to fines.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that jail sentences are the only really effective deterrent to this highly commercialized crime. The plan now resumed will be permanent if circumstances and developments reasonably justify which it is hoped will be the case."

Pursuant to this purpose, he sent one woman to jail for three months and held another, convicted of selling, as a hostage pending the return of her husband, convicted on similar charges, who had violated his probation. One or the other must serve a term.

This is one of several new developments indicative of the ground that is being gained here for law enforcement. The board of directors of the Y. W. C. A. has passed resolutions protesting against association environments being permitted to be a resort for men under the influence of liquor and calling on the police commission for strict enforcement. "In order that our city may be free from the demoralization and disgrace resulting from the present contempt for Federal and State law."

Of the invitations sent to 60 citizens to attend a meeting in the Highland Hotel next Tuesday, to form a citizens' law enforcement body, practically all have been accepted. The new organization, it is expected, will become a branch of the Massachusetts Citizens' Alliance. It aims at a broader grip on the law enforcement evil than is permitted to the Anti-Saloon League under its bylaws. The case of a traffic officer, transferred from a downtown point to another post after police officials refused to permit charges to be brought against an attorney held up by the traffic officer for violation of an automobile law, is regarded by Anti-Saloon League representatives as evidence that other laws besides the dry law are enforced here with partiality.

The Springfield Minutemen Committee jointly with the league has called the meeting Tuesday, which will be addressed by Arthur J. Davis, regional superintendent of the league.

Superintendent W. M. Forgrave of the central-western Massachusetts district regards the developments noted, and also the refusal to renew licenses of a number of pool room and victualers' licenses, as evidence that the Anti-Saloon League's campaign here is bearing fruit.

COLLEGE DEDICATES  
NEW \$300,000 LIBRARY

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 3 (Special).—The Connecticut College Library, the gift of George S. Palmer of New London, was dedicated this week. Chapel exercises were held on the steps and lawn, the president, Benjamin T. Marshall, officiating. The library, erected at a cost of \$300,000, is of Georgian architecture, and has been completely furnished and equipped by Mr. and Mrs. Palmer.

Miss Gloria Hollister of New York City has been chosen president of student government for the coming year. This is the most important office conferred upon any student during the academic year. Miss Hollister has had opportunity to prove herself a capable leader, having been class president in her freshman and junior years, and a member of the student council during her sophomore year.

## CLUB WOMEN PLAN CLEAN FILM DRIVE

Federation at Atlanta Sessions  
to Discuss Methods to Obtain  
Better "Movies"

ATLANTA, Ga., May 4 (Special).—Definite plans for the development of community motion picture betterment campaigns will be laid here next week by Mrs. Harry Lilly of New York City, newly-appointed chairman of motion pictures in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, successor to Mrs. Woodglen Chapman, resigned.

Conferences throughout the country will be held at Mrs. Lilly's instigation in co-operation with her respective district and state motion picture committees, and at these speakers of experience will announce a definite plan of action, to be taken by women's clubs in their efforts to make the best pictures the most profitable, and the poor ones financially failures.

Mutual Responsibility  
The motion picture division of the General Federation believes that the creation and maintenance of standards for films is the mutual responsibility of the great American public and the motion picture industry. Mrs. Lilly sold a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in announcing her coming campaign. She added: "The industry invests and supplies. The public becomes a model for imitation. If it rejects, the picture becomes subject for analysis as to the cause for failure. Herein lies the control by the public of the character of the output and the special function of the General Federation motion picture division to encourage the rejection of the inferior and oftentimes harmful pictures by influencing the local exhibitor to present pictures conforming to a recognized standard of merit, and to encourage his co-operation that he may realize the financial value of discrimination."

Modified Censorship  
But one must be equipped with special information of the films if a definite request is to be made and the motion picture division of the Federation intends to supply this to the extent of its ability.

Lists of films which have been reviewed by a committee of the division will be published in the Federation's organ, which covers the country, and we are prepared to furnish also, upon request, lists of nontheatrical films such as educational, scientific, etc., together with references for material for club papers, outlines for programs, assistance in establishing educational picture performances for children and information on all phases of the cinema output.

We hope to have appointed a motion picture chairman in each community in the country and she is expected to be of valuable assistance by impressing upon her town its civic responsibility in the patronage of good pictures.

Boycott Poor Films  
She will endeavor to secure a place on local and state club programs for motion picture conferences, announce the coming of pictures that are especially good, while ignoring by advertisement those that are not good. She will also endeavor to improve the kind of music played at motion picture theaters, while ignoring by advertisement those that are not good.

Co-operation with the national and state motion picture division, be a bureau of information on motion picture theaters, while ignoring by advertisement those that are not good. If it desires to attend the best pictures and boycott the bad, may become informed beforehand of the picture's character. Producers will continue to make the picture that pays best and the motion picture campaigns to be conducted by the Federation will be to make the best picture so profitable that producers will make more of them.

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## SHORN MATERNITY MEASURE ADOPTED

New Hampshire Senate Takes  
Firm Stand Against Invasion  
of the Home

CONCORD, N. H., May 4 (Special).—Vigorously attacked by several senators as allowing an invasion of the home and violation of human rights, the Sheppard-Towner maternity and infancy act, and the federal aid provided thereunder, was not accepted by the New Hampshire Senate last night until an amendment nullifying its compulsory provisions was unanimously adopted. The resolution then passed by a vote of 15 to 5.

The measure was sent to the House for concurrence. The amendment provides that "no official, agent or representative acting under the authority of this act shall have the right to enter any home or take charge of any child over the objection of any parent, or of the person standing in loco parentis or having custody of such child."

Another section of the amendment reads: "Nothing in this act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose."

Senator Leon D. Ripley of Colebrook, the Republican leader, criticized the bill before its amendment very bitterly. He said no nurse should be allowed to enter a man's home and doctor his wife and children without the man's consent.

The point was raised that if the State expects to receive federal aid, it would be impossible to dictate to the federal agents how they should behave. Senator H. Foster Elder of Dover, a member of the Committee on Public Health, stated that where federal aid is given, the agents of the children's bureau have a right to enter the homes of the people.

To this, Senator Ripley declared, American citizens must be opposed. "Do you think," he inquired, "that I am going to vote to put my wife and child out to common plunder by anybody that the Government happens to send around to my house?"

Senator John S. Hurley of Manchester attacked the whole proposition as a violation of the home and family, and said that there is already too much bureaucratic regulation of the people's personal lives.

NEW BOULEVARD PROPOSED  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 4 (Special).—Action soon will be urged on the plan to build a new boulevard from the business district to the Chicago line, Mayor Leonard says. A petition for such a development has been in the hands of the Board of Public Works for some time. Such a thoroughfare is desired for better communication between the city and the natural beauties of the stretch along the river bank.

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## STATE LEGISLATURE AT AMHERST HEARS PLEA OF DR. BUTTERFIELD

Members of Massachusetts Senate and House Inspect  
Plant of Agricultural College

AMHERST, Mass., May 4 (Special).—The Massachusetts Legislature today made its first visit to the Massachusetts Agricultural College, an institution which has been supported by legislative grants for 60 years. Both branches of the General Court made the 100-mile trip to Amherst in a special train. They spent the day inspecting the college departments, attending a special student assembly, a military drill and a live-stock parade, dining at the college commons and studying the equipment and needs of the institution under the guidance of a group of teachers, alumni, and students of the college.

The college had mobilized a caravan of automobiles through the co-operation of the teaching staff and the business men of Amherst, and the entire body of legislators started in at once to make a tour of inspection in automobiles. The college departments, including a special student assembly, a military drill and a live-stock parade, dining at the college commons and studying the equipment and needs of the institution under the guidance of a group of teachers, alumni, and students of the college.

Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the college, took the opportunity to explain to the legislators what he called "The job of the Massachusetts Agricultural College," reviewing its history and explaining the work of its three divisions, the experiment station, the resident college and the extension service.

One of National System  
He reminded the Legislature that the college was one of a national system of state institutions originally established as a result of the Land Grant Act passed during the Civil War and signed by Lincoln, which allotted 11,000,000 acres to assist the states in the establishment of state colleges.

Continuing, Dr. Butterfield said: "For nearly 30 years the college has rather meager support from the State. During that period not one building of brick or stone was erected for teaching purposes. But in the last 15 years the college has grown rapidly, modern buildings have been erected and the students taking the various courses have increased from 100 to 1200. Investigation has expanded and a wide-spread system of extension service has been developed."

This college, in common with all other agricultural colleges, has been obliged constantly to broaden the scope of its work because the idea of agriculture and of agricultural education has broadened. Besides soil fertility, plant and animal breeding, and crop protection, the college is asked to shed light upon such questions as better methods of marketing, standardization in packing, the cheapening of transportation and problems in homemaking and community welfare. So we have

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been obliged to add to our courses, to create new departments to start new investigations, not dreamed of when the college was started.

But this is not all. We begin to see that the success of Massachusetts agriculture depends upon the answer that shall be given to the still bigger question, what is the future of the food supply of the Commonwealth? What sort of food do Massachusetts' 4,000,000 people want and need? Where will they get it? How much of it can be produced within the State? How can we reduce waste and make economies in growing food, in transporting, storing, retailing and using it?

More Than a College  
President Butterfield emphasized the fact that M. A. C. is more than a college, in the ordinary sense, in that it includes the investigation work of an experiment station, and the task of carrying its instruction through its extension service to the people of the Commonwealth, who want and need the information.

But the students he called "the heart of the college," and he appealed for support on their behalf. "Ninety per cent of our young men and women come from this State, and they come from the homes of the great common people. We are asking for support on behalf of the youth of the Commonwealth that we may more efficiently prepare them for the best possible careers."

"We live in a time when all legislatures must give more attention than they have ever given before to the problems of education, especially higher education at public expense. We believe it is of deep concern to the State how this college shall be allowed to develop, whether it shall be restricted or whether it shall be allowed steadily to expand in its work."

"We believe that Massachusetts, historic patron of education, when once its people thoroughly understand the significance and possibility of the work of a college like this, will want to see it given every possible means of support within all reasonable bounds of expenditure, and made as efficient as such institutions can be made in order that in all its many forms of activity the abiding welfare of the State may be advanced."

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# TWILIGHT TALES

## The House That Moved

"I WANT to go by Billy's house," said Robert to his mother. "They've got the biggest automobile you ever saw, Mother."

Robert was walking with his mother, who had been doing errands in the village. When he said "Billy's house," he meant a boy who lived round the corner, but when he said "automobile," she was quite sure Billy's family didn't have one, big or little.

"What makes you think that, son?" she asked.

"Billy said so," explained Robert. "He said if I came round this afternoon, I'd see him riding in the biggest automobile I ever saw. He said it was big enough for the whole family. He said it was as big as a house."

"I think you must have misunderstood Billy," said Robert's mother. "I'm sure that's what he said."

"Can't we walk round by his house and see?"

"If he's riding in an automobile," said Robert's mother, "Billy wouldn't be there. And we couldn't very well wait all the rest of the afternoon to see him come home."

"He said I'd see him any time this afternoon," said Robert.

"All right," agreed his mother. "I'm sure I can't imagine what he meant. I heard the family is going to move, and perhaps he meant a big truck."

So Robert and his mother, instead of going straight home, turned the

corner, and when they came within sight of where Billy lived, they were very much surprised.

"Why?" exclaimed Robert. "Billy's house isn't there!"

"And so it wasn't. Where the house had been was nothing but the cellar. I see it," said Robert's mother. "It's in the road just beyond those trees."

"It's moving," cried Robert. "Oh, come quick! I want to see it."

"It's not moving very fast," said his mother. "We needn't hurry."

But Robert insisted upon hurrying, so in a minute or two they had caught up with Billy's house, and could see what was happening. It had been raised on a kind of platform and was being dragged along by a patient horse. There was a strong rope fastened to Billy's house, and the other end of the rope was fastened to a kind of big spool, and the big spool had a kind of long handle, and the patient horse was hitched to the end of the handle; so that when the circle he turned the spool, and wound up the rope, and Billy's house moved slowly along the road. And there was Billy looking out of the window and waving his hand to them.

"I see what he meant," said Robert's mother. "They're moving the house with the family in it. But I don't think Billy was quite exact. I wouldn't call it an automobile."

"Neither would I," said Robert. "It's got a horse pulling it."

## The World's Great Capitals

### The Week in Berlin

ONE of the most important results of the establishment of the "united front" of resistance against the Franco-Belgian occupation of the Ruhr district is the loss of influence of the German Social Democrats over the Government. For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the young German Republic, there is a Government in this country which is not dependent upon the Social Democrats for support, as hitherto every "bourgeois" government since 1918 has been. This circumstance is all the more remarkable since the Social Democratic Party alone is exactly as strong in the Reichstag as are, combined, the three parties which constitute the Government. Both hold 72 seats in Parliament. The present Government, furthermore, is a minority government, holding little more than one-third of all seats in the Reichstag, which has 459 members.

Being in the minority, the Cuno Government needed supporting from one of the two wings in Parliament. This was lent to it by the Social Democrats, since the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, had promised to carry on the fulfillment of policy of the predecessor, Dr. Josef Wirth. But the invasion of the Ruhr basin by the French and Belgian forces changed the political constellation in Germany. The Cuno Cabinet, which is at heart almost as conservative as any stanch conservative could be, thought it could dispense with the support of the Left wing, for it had found full support from the Right. By establishing the "united front" and resisting the French, Dr. Cuno fulfilled the innermost desire of the Pan-Germans, a longing which they had cherished ever since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

In grateful acknowledgment of this, the 67 members of the German National People's Party, known also as the Pan-Germans, gave to the present Cabinet their full support and a slight majority, so long as Dr. Cuno acted as they wished. This he did by keeping up and extending the passive resistance, and by refraining from negotiating with the French. There is no question of a doubt that he is apprehensive regarding his new political friends, for he well knows that he cannot now change his policy without encountering a storm of indignation, and perhaps even worse, from the Right.

The Social Democrats are not satisfied with the trend of things as they are now. They believe that Germany ultimately will be forced to give in and that a quick settlement is the best settlement. But their voice is drowned

in the roar of the wave of nationalism which is sweeping over Germany and which is supported by Dr. Cuno, who knows that without it passive resistance would break down, lacking the necessary stimulant to overcome the strain of the occupation.

Theater owners, film companies and restaurant proprietors join hands in supplying the necessary stimulant to keep up the passive resistance against the French in the form of plays, moving pictures and music written for stirring up the patriotic sentiments. Friedrich Schiller's classical drama "Wilhelm Tell" still holds a prominent place on the billboards of the big German theaters; in fact, never before, probably not even in Schiller's times, has it been given so frequently as just now. The photoplay "Fredericus Rex," designed to revive in the thoughts of the German people the past glory of the Prussian Kings, is still attracting vast numbers of patriotic Germans. For weeks the latest Berlin motion picture theater, where it is being shown here has been packed.

The success of "Wilhelm Tell" and "Fredericus Rex" has resulted in a series of similar plays and films which are being shown or are about to be shown here. In Berlin's only circus a play is shown called "1806." It deals with Napoleon's march through Germany to Russia in the early years of the last century. Queen Louise's flight to East Prussia and the resistance and sufferings of the German people are shown in vivid and dramatic scenes. The applause, which sets in whenever the French are shown in a bad light, proves that this play fulfills its purpose. To make the drama, "Wilhelm Tell," even more popular than it is today, a film company has undertaken to convert this play into a film. Another company has sent film actors into the Ruhr district, where scenes were taken for a film which will bear the title, "Under Foreign Yoke," and which will be shown in the German motion picture theaters soon. At present all big cinematograph theaters here are



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## PUPILS PULL BEETS AND MISS CLASSES

### School Attendance Laws Urged to Free Children From Hard Work in Fields

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 4.—Additional information bearing on the loss of school time and hardships imposed upon child workers in the Colorado and Michigan beet fields is contained in the complete report of the survey undertaken there now published by the United States Department of Labor through the Children's Bureau. The work is described as unsuitable for children because of its monotonous, non-educative character, its interference with schooling, and the long hours involved in the rush work at certain seasons. During the thinning process which must be completed before the plants grow too large, 85 per cent of the Colorado children included in the survey, and 67 per cent of those in Michigan worked from 9 to 14 hours a day, it is reported.

The system of child labor under which a mother, quoted as describing a common custom, said her child had worked "ever since he could lift a beet," is a part of three principal American beet-growing areas of which the two sections covered by the report were chosen as representing the western-mountain, and the middle-western areas. In the two Colorado counties where 1073 children under 18 and 454 mothers were interviewed, and the parts of three Michigan counties, including 763 children and 397 mothers, it was found that four-fifths of the working children were less than 14, and that 25 per cent of them were under 10.

Long Working Hours  
A large proportion of the children between 6 and 7, and 60 per cent of the 8-year-olds, had also done beet-field work. Two-thirds of the children in each section, who were engaged in hoeing, the survey shows, had a work day nine hours long, or longer; at harvest time three-fourths of those were found to work from 9 to 13 hours daily.

In both these sections a majority of the working men and women are foreign born, many of whom consider they are being hired and paid on a family basis, which induces them to make the most of their children's labor. Many of these families are migratory, moving to the fields in summer and back to the shacks or shanties where crowding is extreme, sanitation bad and home life in the usual sense nonexistent.

The school time lost for children of such families is found to be even greater than for the others, which is accounted at 20 to 30 per cent more than for normal, nonworking children. Babies are usually taken to the fields, where they are in some cases left sheltered by a tree or tent, though many fields are entirely without shade. Mothers are forced to let beet-field work take precedence over household affairs, the latter being done at the expense of their sleep and rest. Preparing meals and cleaning house do not make up a woman's whole work, but rather are accomplished in addition to her regular tasks.

States Urged to Act  
It was found that the largest group of laborers' families earn for the season from \$800 to \$1000, while about half the Colorado families and less than one-third of those in Michigan earn \$1000 or more. The value of experienced children's work averages from \$114 to \$200, and they can care for 4.1 to 5.9 acres.

If adequate school attendance laws were enforced and school facilities provided, at least one serious objection to beet-field work for children would be met, the report says, and adds, "if the community cannot un-

derstand it, the responsibility clearly devolves upon the State."

"It requires also co-operation on the part of the parents, and if the fullest co-operation is to be expected of the foreign-born beet-field laborer in rearing and educating his children he must himself be given opportunities to learn the language and be put in touch with the general community life. So long, also, as the theory of payment for the beet-field work is in effect that of a family wage it is not to be expected that the children will be kept in school regularly or the mother withdrawn from the field to care for her children and the home."

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## Three-Year-Olds Pick Cotton In Imperial Valley Fields

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 28 (Special Correspondence).—That children of three, four and five work in the cotton fields of California is a fact readily ascertainable by anyone desiring to investigate the situation for himself. Miss Georgiana Carden, state supervisor of school attendance, told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor. This verifies similar statements previously made by the state education department but which it is claimed, have been questioned by officials connected with the Department of Labor. Miss Carden added:

It is easy to misunderstand the issue, but facts are adamant. In Imperial Valley the majority of cotton pickers maintain no home life. They travel from place to place and the mother of little children does her full share of work in the field. Here the trouble begins. The mother and father take their children into the fields; first, because there is no place to send them and, second, it is economically profitable to do so.

Pay is on a piece-rate basis—much per sack of cotton picked. The family pack is carried by the father and the mother carries the "sack" everyone young to work are cared for by an older sister or brother but with the mother in the field and the ever impending "sack" the children are left from about three years up is encouraged or compelled, according to the temperament of parents, to add to the family's gross earnings.

The employer does not compel these children to work. He is not concerned about who picks cotton so long as it is picked. He hires a man and the man brings his family of 10. This is an old-world idea of how to raise a family, and make money with it at the same time. It is admittedly un-American and unsocial. The mother committed to the cotton field, there remains but a short step to practices of gentle compulsion forcing every member of the family into the roundmill, the natural counterpart of this primitive system which brings in its train most of the hard banalities of child labor.

The system which makes this child labor possible is what I deprecate. It will not be seriously dealt with until the law specifies who of the family shall work and who shall not. With the family life shattered, these children must remain waifs of the soil, the victims of unhappy conditions which will be eliminated only when the child labor problem in California is studied and thereby better understood.

GOTHENBURG OPENS EXHIBITION  
GOTHENBURG, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—All previous exhibitions in Sweden will sink into comparative oblivion compared with Gothenburg's great effort: its tercentenary exhibition, from May 8 to September 30. On the opening day the King and the royal family will arrive early in the morning. A 75-gun salute will be sung in all the churches and at one o'clock the solemn opening takes place. At five there will be a historical procession and in the evening the city of Gothenburg will hold a gala banquet.

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## CALIFORNIA FOR WORLD COURT MR. LENROOT'S TOUR REVEALS

### Argues Peace Is as Secure in Hands of Jurists as in Those of Conniving Politicians

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27 (Special Correspondence).—California is overwhelmingly in favor of a World Court and sentiment is running strongly against "those isolationists who, in spirit of intense egotism and narrowness would wrap the American flag about them and cry 'economic, industrial peace,' when there is no peace." Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor here.

Mr. Lenroot, who was a reservationist in the senatorial League of Nations controversy has, during the last two weeks, been at work in California feeling out the public pulse on the World Court proposal. Reception of his speech before the Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, amounted to an ovation. Speaking of the international policy, he said:

The issue of international co-operation for the sake of preserving civilization itself will no longer down. It is bigger than individuals, grooves, parties. We are here confronted with an American question, not a partisan issue. Personal opinion when opposed to established principles must yield to the pressure and momentum of reason and the trend of these much-troubled days. Not the force of mere argument but the inexorable law of justice must guide us in shaping the destinies of America interdependently with those of Europe.

The purchasing power of the American farmer is today less than during pre-war times, while he buys in a soaring market. Credit is not therefore a relevant issue. It is the loss of the European market and not lack of credit that has checked one-third the population of America engaged in agriculture. Improved conditions must wait on restoration of those markets through sane, responsible international co-operation.

What is the least America can and should do toward a betterment of international stability? To join the world court is the very least we can afford to do. This Permanent Court of International Justice is not a shockingly new as some politicians would have us believe. It was proposed at the first peace conference at The Hague in 1899. And at that time the United States actually presented a plan for a permanent court.

At the second Peace Conference at The Hague in 1907, the United States again urged the creation of a permanent court of international justice, and Elihu Root, then Secretary, issued to our delegates the following instructions: "It should be your effort to bring about in the second conference a development of The Hague Tribunal into a permanent tribunal composed of judges who are paid adequate salaries, who have no other occupation, and who would devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international causes by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility."

Do those present-day antagonists of international co-operation know that

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GOETHEBURG OPENS EXHIBITION  
GOTHENBURG, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—All previous exhibitions in Sweden will sink into comparative oblivion compared with Gothenburg's great effort: its tercentenary exhibition, from May 8 to September 30. On the opening day the King and the royal family will arrive early in the morning. A 75-gun salute will be sung in all the churches and at one o'clock the solemn opening takes place. At five there will be a historical procession and in the evening the city of Gothenburg will hold a gala banquet.

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## DICTATORSHIP STILL DOMINATES LIBERALISM THROUGHOUT ITALY

Signor Mussolini Said to Work as No Italian Premier Ever Did—Best Administration Italy Has Had in Years

ROME, April 30. (Special Correspondence)—The Italian Liberal Party has been holding an inquiry into the reasons for its collapse and for the discredit which attaches to Liberalism in Italy in these days of an autocratic dictatorship. Certainly there has been no period in the history of modern Italy since Charles Albert granted the Constitution in 1848, when parliamentary government has been so completely effaced and the might of force so plainly avowed.

Signor Mussolini has stated plainly in an article in the review, *Gerarchia*, that his party has already passed, and, if necessary, will return and pass tranquilly again, over the prostrate form of the "Goddess Liberty."

He has declared that if you "deprive a government of power to maintain its authority and leave it nothing but platitudinous professions, that government will be at the mercy of the first organized group resolved upon its destruction." His theory is borne out by Signor Mussolini in practice.

**Press Does Not Criticize**  
Since he became Premier on Oct. 30 the Chamber has sat for only 15 days. The press, with few exceptions, never criticizes his acts. There are no by-elections for the Chamber, and in the municipal elections the electors, except the "Fascists," do not think it worth while to vote. In Rome a Royal Commissioner (the former Mayor) has taken the place of the Mayor and Common Council. Side by side with the Cabinet sits a Grand Council of "Fascists," often presided over by the omnipresent Premier, who works as no Italian Premier has ever worked before.

Thus, Italy is today an absolute, if benevolent, dictatorship, and up to the present there are no signs that the people, as distinct from the politicians, wish have it otherwise. The Chamber had fallen into general discredit. Constant Cabinet crises, due to the intrigues of the lobbies, made any stable government impossible.

Signor Mussolini has unconsciously

taken as his motto the lines of Pope: For forms of government let fools contest: What's best is best administered is best. His administration, illiberal and undemocratic though it may be, has been far better than anything that Italy has had for many years. When the Rome Post Office was burned in March, the telegraphic service (which under his predecessors would have been paralyzed for days) was restored at once. Trains are far more punctual; the civil servants are made to work harder; supernumeraries have been dismissed, in spite of the unpopularity thus incurred; steps have been taken to prevent thefts on the railways and the free conveyance of masses of luggage in the departments; in a word discipline has been enforced, and discipline was what the Italians needed.

**Consols Rise**  
Italian consols, which were issued in 1918 at 87½ and had long remained far below that figure, have recently reached 89, while the exchange has become somewhat more favorable to Italy. Abroad its prestige has undoubtedly increased.

The Jugoslavs believe him to be less intransigent about the Piuma question than some of his intimates. And herein lies his chief difficulty. How can he be reasonable without offending his extreme right wing, composed of the men who were his most prominent supporters before he realized the difficulties of office? Sometimes he must pay to be delivered from his friends; he can defend himself from his enemies.

If Signor Mussolini be a wise statesman, he will so use his dictatorship that it may be a means of training the people through discipline to manage their affairs better. Crispi said that Italy wanted a man. It has found one in Benito Mussolini, who is certainly no doctrinaire. He is a pragmatist, and he is a realist. He is a man who will do what he can for the people. He is a man who will do what he can for the people.

## Washington Observations

WASHINGTON, May 4. CAPTAIN MARSHALL FIELD, grandson of the merchant who founded the Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago, has endowed with \$50,000 six separate expeditions of exploration in the United States, South America and Asia. In the Colorado desert Field investigators will inquire into the connection between the oriental Apaches and the Navajo Indians. In Brazil geologists will explore the mines of precious stones in search of specimens relating to diamonds. Others will inspect silver and copper regions in Peru and Bolivia and the nitrate fields of Chile. Still a third party of geologists will delve in Patagonia for the remains of prehistoric animals, and then, in quest of similar material, invade the pampas of Argentina and the caves of northern Brazil. Botanical and zoological researchers will ramble through the mountains of central Peru and the tributaries of the Amazon. An expedition of archaeologists sets out to establish the relationship between the old civilizations of the Americas. Five years will be spent by the various Field natural-history savants in pursuit of their quarry.

A cardinal, a politician, and a policeman were the three Old World visitors to whom President Harding referred in his speech to American editors at Washington as having recently painted for him a deepening picture of transatlantic conditions. His informants were Cardinal Faulhaber of Munich, Lord Robert Cecil, League of Nations missionary, and Sir William Harwood, head of Scotland Yard. "A trio of outstanding Europeans" was the President's description of his callers. Their recital of the chaos "over there," Mr. Harding publicly acknowledged, made a deep impression upon him.

Henry Lane Wilson, of Indiana, is in Washington and has paid his respects at the White House. Mr. Wilson was American Ambassador to Mexico from 1901 to 1913 and is reputed to be a receptive candidate for the post when Uncle Sam and Alvaro Obregon are again on speaking terms. Mr. Wilson's name has been associated, too, with the ambassadorship at Constantinople, when America resumes relations with the Turk. He is an old-time "career" diplomatist dating from the McKinley administration, under which he was appointed minister to Chile in 1897.

Into one of Washington's popular eating emporiums this week strolled a statuesque westerner—tall, handsome, brassy and sombrero-clad. The aroma of the virile plains saturated every fiber of his being. When he deposited himself at a table, his bulk and bulk nearly sprang across it. "Bill Hart in all his 'movie' glory never shone a more resplendent specimen of the wild and woolly country" where a

a weatherworn pasteboard announcement proclaimed in due course the treasures it contains will be open to public inspection.

Isaac F. Maroonson was in Washington this week at the outset of another interrogatory raid on Old World notables. Mustapha Kemal and Benito Mussolini are among his prospective quarry. It is not generally known that Mr. Maroonson is the only American mentioned in Lord Northcliffe's will, which bequeathed to him \$100,000. Mr. Maroonson visited the British newspaper publisher periodically and was one of his unofficial guides, philosophers and friends during the Northcliffe war mission to the United States in 1917.

Admiral Chester and his friends some day may expect to find that Stinnes, the uncrowned king of Germany, has stretched his ubiquitous tentacles into Turkey. His chief confidential man, a former naval officer named Captain Humann, probably knows more about Turkey than any other German. Herr Humann was born in the land of the sultans, while his father was a Christian missionary there. He grew up as a seahound of Enver Bey. The Chester concessions in many respects parallel pre-war projects of German capital, such as the great Baghdad railway and other schemes in Eastern Anatolia. Herr Stinnes is not likely to keep his finger out of the Ottoman pie.

Arthur Krock, successor of Henry Watterson in the editorial chair of the *Lit. Digest* and *Century* and *Times*, has deserted journalism for the "movies." New York, not Hollywood, is to be the scene of his activities, for he is to sit at the right hand of Will H. Hays at headquarters of the motion-picture combination. Mr. Krock, it is understood, will direct the organization's "public relations" department.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, the Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, who lays down the law on prohibition at home and abroad, gives much of her time to the prosecution of federal tax-dodging. The direction of United States district attorneys in tax cases all over the country falls to Mrs. Willebrandt's lot. The Department of Justice. At present she is concerned with a score of cases in Georgia, involving claims ranging from \$30,000 to \$2,000,000.

Carrying coals to Newcastle means nothing in the young life of the Pacific coast. California is now exporting rice to Japan. It is raised from Japanese seed and is the first crop to compete successfully with the Japanese product. F. W. W.

## FOREST CONSERVERS BACK \$2,000,000 APPEAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Henry Cabot Lodge, Senator from Massachusetts, accompanied a group of men representing forestry conservation and wood-using interests who called upon President Harding yesterday to urge the needs of more effective measures for the preservation of forests and reforestation, and to ask him to include in the budget now being made up, This amount was appropriated before the war, but during the war the amount was cut down to \$450,000, which is utterly inadequate.

E. H. Baker of Cleveland, O., chairman of the forestry committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, presented the chief argument. R. S. Kellogg, chairman of the national forestry program committee, also spoke. In the group were Dr. Wilson Compton, secretary of the National Lumber Association; Milton I. Marcuse of the American Paper & Pulp Association; Henry S. Graves of the American Forestry Association and other representatives of paper manufacturers, publishers and lumber interests.

## PHILADELPHIA GIVES TROLLEY MONOPOLY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3. (Special)—By signing the 17 agreements with the Philadelphia Traction Company, seven miles of this city's streets, virtually become the property of that corporation for 10 years, so far as their use by any competing company is concerned.

The Mayor signed under protest, because compelled to by law, the ordinance giving the company a monopoly for that length of time having been passed some time ago. These are streets that formerly were used for trolley transportation service, but which were eliminated by new routing. Tracks, poles and wires will now be removed from them. The Mayor was opposed to the ordinance putting the agreements into effect, and it went into force without his signature. It gives the company a tight grip on the streets for the next decade.

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The Parmelee-Dohrmann Household Department presents a thousand and one Kitchen Helps to meet every need of the housewife. You will find many interesting suggestions here to help make your kitchen work easier and more agreeable.

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## Transvaal Renews for Six Months Its Convention With Mozambique

Rhodesia-Portuguese Disputes Were Never Settled, Nor Was Boer Frontier Ever Delimited

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 30.—Telegrams from Lisbon announce that the expiring convention between the Transvaal and Mozambique is to be renewed for six months, pending further negotiations.

It should be remembered that Portuguese dominion in Africa was based on a charter granted by the Pope to Prince Henry the Navigator, whose father was a usurping King of Portugal and whose mother was Princess Philippa of Lancaster, sister of King Henry IV of England.

Before the fifteenth century closed Vasco da Gama had landed just north of Delagoa Bay and staked out his claim as a seal to the Anglo-Portuguese alliance, which Philippa's marriage had cemented. Portuguese sovereignty was further established by a fine victory over a large Dutch fleet off Mozambique in 1608, and 50 years later England undertook to protect the Portuguese colonies in return for the cession of Bombay.

In 1838, the Boer farmers from

Cape Colony began to open a road from the Transvaal to Delagoa Bay, via the Incomati River, necessitating periodical agreements between the authorities of Delagoa Bay and the occupants of the hinterland. In 1869 a frontier was agreed between Boers and Portuguese, but never to this day has it been delimited; and when later on England became the sovereign power, other questions arose between Rhodesia and the Portuguese colonies, which remained unsettled in spite of very earnest efforts in 1890 by Lord Salisbury, the English Premier.

The passage of Mozambique natives to and from the Transvaal gold mines, and the supply of liquor to these natives, the export of gold, coal, and copper through Delagoa Bay and the import of European goods by the same route, always require careful consideration; and the effect of any local currency arrangement on England, Portugal, and the African natives concerns not only South Africa, but the whole world.

The currency question involves the



The Triumphal Arch at the Top of Constitution Hill, London, Houses 17 Policemen

## Strange Dwelling Places, Known to Few Londoners

THE Triumphal Arch in London at the west end of Constitution Hill, topped by the Quadriga, the work of Capt. Adrian Jones, is the home of an inspector of police and 18 policemen, members of the metropolitan force. Yet few Londoners know it. These policemen are reserved for the special duty of handling the traffic round Hyde Park Corner. From a small window of the inspector's room, reached by a circular stone stairway inside one of the legs of the arch, the inspector can look down Constitution Hill to Buckingham Palace. He can watch the King come out for a ride in Rotten Row, or the Queen for a drive. Here throughout the war the inspector could see the lighted window of the palace, where the King put in long hours at his desk.

In the arch are five bedrooms, lit by skylights, opening on either side of the stairway. From the coping, round the arch, broad enough for a coach and four, there is a fine view of London.

There is also the Marble Arch police station, not known to many Londoners, inside what the public regard as simply a mass of stonework. Other strange dwelling places in

London include the great towers in the middle of Tower Bridge. Few people know they are occupied. These great erections between which the bascules swing, which allow ships to pass, are very roomy. Only the lower stories are occupied at present. The residents are the brigadier and the engineer.

But the oddest residence in London, perhaps—certainly the most interesting—is what is known as Big Ben, whose official name is the Clock Tower, at Westminster. Underneath the great clock there is a sleeping apartment, containing a bedroom suite, several chairs, and a bookcase. Entrance to this exclusive dwelling can only be obtained through the residence of the sergeant-at-arms.

It is still possible for a member of Parliament to be committed to the Clock Tower if he does not behave himself.

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## State Bank of the Portuguese Colonies, and as the Portuguese dollar is now only worth five cents of the United States currency, or about \$100 to the English pound, the finances of Delagoa are suffering severely.

The gold revenue constitutes over 90 per cent of the provincial revenue at the present rate of exchange. Now more than 80 per cent of the gold revenue is derived either from the natives who work in the Transvaal gold mines or from the traffic over the 50 miles of railway linking Delagoa to the Transvaal, so that it is not unfair to say the whole province is living on the Transvaal trade. On the other hand, it may be said that but for the heavy capital expenditure by the province, on improving the port at Delagoa, the province could afford to develop the cotton fields on the Incomati and Limpopo rivers, which would pay better than gold mining.

The broad view is that in Africa there is ample room for the energies of the British, Portuguese and native races. It is co-operation which is required—not competition.

## MORE SPEED ASSURED PARCEL POST SYSTEM

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4.—Harry S. New, Postmaster General, has announced that a plan which will revolutionize the present parcel post system of the Nation has been taken under consideration by the Post Office Department. This plan, proposed by Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, director of postal transportation, is expected to give to the people of the United States a faster and safer transportation for parcels submitted to the mails under 70 pounds at a reduced cost to the Government. The impact of the proposed readjustment is revealed in the estimate that the American postal service now transfers annually more than 2,500,000,000 packages by parcels post.

The plan involves the separation from the regular mails of all parcels post except small packages and perishable classifications. Instead of distributing parcel post in expensive post-office space now crowded beyond the limit in many places, sorting would take place in warehouses adjacent to the railroad stations. Such a course would economize on motor vehicle expense by eliminating double hauls and will be particularly beneficial in large cities where automobile traffic has become a serious problem.

## TOURISTS TO MAKE TRIP TO HUDSON BAY

MONTREAL, Que., April 30. (Special Correspondence)—Fully 300 people will sail on the Canadian Pacific steamship *Montreal* on Aug. 1, bound for a trip to the Hudson Bay. The voyagers, who will be away for a month, will be given every opportunity to make a full investigation of the possibilities of the Hudson Bay short route to Europe.

The trip will be down the St. Lawrence River to St. John's, N. F., northward along the coast of Labrador, with stops at Indian Harbor, the site of Dr. Grenfell's Moravian settlement, and Fort Burwell, then across the Hudson Bay until Fort Churchill and Fort Nelson are reached. A stay of three days will be made at Fort Churchill, where the summer homes of the Eskimos will provide an unusual feature.

## QUARTER SYSTEM CALLED FAILURE

Stanford University President Emeritus Says It Does Not Tend to Sound Scholarship

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 24. (Special Correspondence)—The quarter system, provisionally adopted at Stanford University as an experiment, has not proved a success in the opinion of David Starr Jordan, president emeritus and recent visitor to San Francisco. As a substitute for the two-semester plan, the quarter system telescopes a semester course into three months and adds a regular summer session. It aims to accommodate students required to be absent in gainful occupations during different seasons of the year, but the per cent of students thus actually assisted is said to be negligible, and the five-day-a-week periods under the urge of speed rather than thoroughness is not satisfactory.

Out of 550 colleges in the United States about 24 have adopted the quarter system in whole or in part as established by Dr. William F. Harper, former president of the University of Chicago. At no other institution, collegiate or secondary, in California, Washington, Idaho, or Oregon, where the Stanford system is in vogue, is the quarter system in vogue. The Stanford student, finishing his third quarter in the spring, about three weeks after all other western high schools and colleges have closed, is actually handicapped in securing desirable work. Hence the system has tended to hinder rather than help the regularly enrolled student. Moreover, the summer session of ordinary work, instead of lecture courses, yet remains very largely what it has been in the past, a summer school for teachers.

Dr. Jordan says: "An institution should live in harmony with its environment and its rules should be based largely on wishes of the majority. Only a small minority that drop out in the first months of the school year and a scattering of absentees throughout the year are slightly benefited by the quarter system. It is a burden on higher education. It is conducive to feverish competition rather than to sound scholarship."

"This condition would be remedied by having two semesters as formerly, each subject running through the whole semester with different topics occupying two or three hours per week. The summer school should be a half-semester, detached and entirely separate in its method and purpose from the regular work of the institution."

**SIR G. FULLER TO VISIT AMERICA**  
LONDON, March 28. (Special Correspondence)—Sir George Fuller, Premier of New South Wales, hoping that his State's migration scheme will shortly have been approved by all the governments concerned, has arranged to sail for America. He desires to investigate the trade conditions in the United States and will inspect a number of grain elevators and also in Canada, with a view to introducing the latest methods of handling wheat into Australia.

## Where Are You Going This Year?

**W**ILL your Summer Vacation be spent in the country, at the seashore, in the mountains, or abroad? Soon you must make your plans, and in your planning you may be greatly helped by consulting the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

You will find many such advertisements in today's Monitor, more in subsequent issues.

In the Monitor of Friday, May 11, there will be an unusual number of news and feature articles devoted to Summer Resorts, Tours and Travel, together with many advertisements of Resorts and Travel Lines.

Readers of the Monitor doubtless will wish extra copies of the May 11 issue for mailing to friends. Orders may be placed through news dealers, at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or sent direct to the Monitor.

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## NEWCOMER WILL BE WATCHED TONIGHT

Vallim of Brazilian Embassy Appears Best of Any of the Contestants With the Epée

## SABER CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING (Semifinal Round)

	Won	Lost	P.C.
J. W. Dimond	4	1	.800
L. M. Schoonmaker	4	1	.800
Harold Van Buskirk	4	1	.800
E. S. Acel	4	1	.800
Rene Peroy	3	2	.600
H. E. Twyford	3	2	.600
L. V. Caster	3	2	.600
Leon Shore	0	5	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, May 4.—The second day of the national championship semifinals of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, held at the New York Athletic Club yesterday, was devoted to the semifinal contests with the epee, or dueling sword, in the afternoon, and the saber in the evening.

A newcomer among the dueling sword contestants, Henrique de Aguiar Vallim of the Brazilian Embassy, from Philadelphia, furnished the feature of the day by qualifying with the utmost ease on the first strip with that weapon. He showed altogether the best of any contestants, and will be very dangerous in the finals this evening at the Hotel Astor.

Eleven contestants appeared in the afternoon and were divided into two strips. On the first, in addition to Señor Vallim, were Lieut. G. C. Calnan, United States Navy, of Boston; L. H. Weld, New York Athletic Club; C. V. Webb, Washington Square Fencers; Sergt. J. W. Dimond, United States Army, and J. W. Gignoux, New York Athletic Club. On the other, Leon Shore, of the Racquet Club of Washington; E. S. Acel, New York Athletic Club; J. M. Pesek, United States Military Academy, intercollegiate champion; A. S. Lyon, Fencers' Club, New York, and Burke Boyce, of the Harvard Fencers' Club, were the contestants.

At the conclusion of the regular series of bouts on the first strip, a fence-off was necessary to determine between Calnan, Webb and Weld, which should qualify in the second place to Vallim. The three were so evenly matched that three rounds were held before anyone was dropped, when Webb was eliminated as the result of a double touch, and Calnan took the vacant place by a victory over Weld.

The other strip proved fairly close, but in the final bout the youthful representative of West Point defeated the veteran, A. S. Lyon, and Shore and Acel, with three victories each, were chosen.

With eight entrants, the round-robin method between all the contestants was resorted to again in the sabers, and at the close of the day all but six bouts, which were reserved for the finals, were completed.

The leaders were Sergeant Dimond and L. M. Schoonmaker of the New York Fencers' Club, who had four victories and one defeat each, and will encounter each other in the final bout this evening, with the championship depending on it in all probability. H. van Buskirk, another member of the Fencers' Club, was a close third, with the same number of victories, but an additional defeat. L. V. Caster of West Point, the intercollegiate champion with the saber, made a good showing, but needs more experience before he can compete on equal terms with the leaders.

The others who competed, all of whom will have matches in the finals, were: E. S. Acel, New York Athletic Club; Rene Peroy, New York Fencers' Club; H. E. Twyford of the J. Sanford Salus Fencers' Club, New York, and Leon Shore of Washington. The summary:

**EPEE—STRIP NO. 1**  
Henrique de Aguiar Vallim defeated Gignoux, Dimond, Webb, Weld, Vallim, and double touched Dimond.  
L. H. Weld defeated Webb, Gignoux, and double touched Dimond.  
E. C. V. Webb defeated Calnan, Gignoux, and double touched Dimond.  
Sergt. J. W. Dimond defeated Gignoux, and double touched Calnan, Weld and Webb.  
J. W. Gignoux defeated Calnan.

**Fence-Off**  
First Round—Calnan defeated Weld, Webb defeated Calnan, Weld defeated Webb.  
Second Round—Weld defeated Calnan, Webb defeated Weld, Calnan defeated Webb.  
Third Round—Weld defeated Calnan, Calnan defeated Webb, Webb defeated Weld.  
Final Fence-Off—Calnan defeated Weld.

**EPEE—STRIP NO. 2**  
Leon Shore defeated Acel, Pesek, Boyce, E. S. Acel defeated Lyon, Boyce, Pesek, J. M. Pesek defeated Boyce, Lyon.  
A. S. Lyon defeated Shore, Boyce.  
**SABER**  
Sergt. J. W. Dimond defeated Caster, 5 to 4; Acel, 5 to 4; Peroy, 5 to 3; Shore, 5 to 0.  
L. M. Schoonmaker defeated Peroy, 5 to 3; Caster, 5 to 3; Acel, 5 to 0; Twyford, 5 to 4.  
Harold Van Buskirk defeated Dimond, 5 to 4; Schoonmaker, 5 to 3; Shore, 5 to 0; Acel, 5 to 2.  
E. S. Acel defeated Twyford, 5 to 3; Shore, 5 to 2; Peroy, 5 to 2.  
Rene Peroy defeated Twyford, 5 to 1; Shore, 5 to 3; Caster, 5 to 1.  
H. E. Twyford defeated Van Buskirk, 5 to 1; Caster, 5 to 1.  
L. V. Caster defeated Van Buskirk, 5 to 4; Shore, 5 to 2.

## CREWS PRACTICE FOR TRIANGULAR REGATTA

DERBY, Conn., May 4.—Morning and afternoon practice was scheduled today for the varsity and junior varsity of Columbia, Yale and Pennsylvania, in final preparation for the triangular regatta tomorrow over the two-mile course on the Housatonic River. R. F. Horrick of the Harvard Rowing Committee will referee the races, with Frank Gates of Derby acting as head judge. Besides the two races of the triangular contest, the Yale freshmen will meet the Massachusetts Institute of Technology freshmen in a Henley distance race.

In the drawings for position yesterday Columbia had first choice for the varsity race and selected the western position, Pennsylvania taking the middle course and Yale the eastern, on the Derby side. Yale drew the western lane for the junior varsity tilt, Columbia getting the middle and Pennsylvania the eastern.

## Australia's Davis Cup Team to Sail May 31

Sydney, Australia, May 4  
AUSTRALIA'S Davis Cup team, comprising J. O. Anderson, J. B. Hawkes, R. E. Schellenger and L. D. Metcalf, is scheduled to leave this country on May 31. The council of the Australian Lawn Tennis Association has proposed that the team's match against Hawaii be played at New York.

## TILDEN WINS OVER JOHNSTON

Both Players Display Great Form—Champion Accurate

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.—Tennis followers enjoyed a stirring exhibition match between two favorites here yesterday, W. T. Tilden 3d, national tennis champion, and W. M. Johnston of the latter. The scores were 6-3, 6-4, 6-3.

After the singles match Tilden, paired with W. F. Johnson of Philadelphia, defeated Johnston and R. N. Williams of Philadelphia, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. The match teemed with brilliant rallies.

Tilden and Johnston played wonderful tennis in their singles match. They appeared to be in as fine form as on the several historic occasions when they were competing for the title. Both players traveled at top speed and it was evident from the first stroke each was bent on victory. Tilden mingled his powerful fore and backhand drives with occasional soft shots to attract Johnston close to the net. He then would shoot a fast one into a corner out of reach of Johnston.

The latter's forehand was as strong as usual and his backhand vastly improved. At all times Johnston displayed those qualities which have made him famous all over the globe. His work bordered on the spectacular, but he was surpassed by Tilden in the placing of shots.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING**  
New York ..... 12 ..... 7 ..... .583  
Chicago ..... 11 ..... 7 ..... .558  
Boston ..... 8 ..... 7 ..... .533  
St. Louis ..... 8 ..... 8 ..... .500  
Philadelphia ..... 6 ..... 7 ..... .462  
Cincinnati ..... 4 ..... 11 ..... .267  
Brooklyn ..... 4 ..... 11 ..... .267

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
Philadelphia 6, Boston 4.  
Brooklyn 11, New York 3.  
Pittsburgh 3, Cincinnati 1.  
St. Louis 3, Chicago 2.

**BASEBALL GAMES TODAY**  
Brooklyn at Boston.  
New York at Philadelphia.  
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.  
Chicago at St. Louis.

**BRAYES' WINNINGS CUT SHORT**  
PHILADELPHIA, May 3.—Philadelphia broke Boston's winning streak to date when, in the seventh inning, F. C. Williams hit the ball over the right field wall with Joseph Rapp on base.

The Braves had gone into the lead in their half of the same inning and seemed on their way to a seventh straight victory. Just to make it a sure thing, W. J. Henline singled in the eighth with two runners on base. Some poor base-running prevented the Braves from scoring in the ninth. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Philadelphia ..... 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0 4 9 1 Batteries—Ring and Henline, Benton and O'Neill. Umpires—Derr and McCormick. Time—2h. 4m.

**BROOKLYN WINS AT LAST**  
NEW YORK, May 3.—After losing seven successive games to New York, Brooklyn finally turned the tables, capturing the last game of the series at the Polo Grounds in a decisive manner. Four Giant pitchers were battered for 17 hits, 1 M. Olson, the visitors' leadoff man, starting with two singles and two doubles, hit Bunched off J. W. Scott and Fred Lucas resulted in a six-run outburst in the Brooklyn fifth. L. L. Dickerman of the Superbas was kept from scoring for 10 strikes but kept generally scattered. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Brooklyn ..... 0 0 1 2 6 2 0 0 0 11 17 1 New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3 10 1 Batteries—Dickerman and Taylor; Scott Lucas, Walberg and Blume. Losing pitcher—Scott. Umpires—Hart and Klein. Time—2h. 5m.

**PITTSBURGH DEFEATS REDS**  
PITTSBURGH, May 3.—Pittsburgh defeated Cincinnati in the opening game of the series today, 3 to 1. C. B. Adams pitched steadily and received brilliant support. In the eighth inning, P. J. Donohue was taken out for a pinch hitter, G. W. Harger, whose three-base hit drove in the Reds' only run. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Pittsburgh ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 10 1 Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 7 1 Batteries—Adams and Gooch; Donohue, Benton and Hargrave. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires—Moran and Pinner. Time—1h. 38m.

**TIMELY SINGLES COUNT**  
ST. LOUIS, May 3.—J. L. Bottomley hit a single in the sixth inning, scoring Max Flack, and duplicated in the eighth, sending Flack and Rogers Hornsby over with the tying and winning runs. The game was a pitchers' battle between Jesse Haines and G. C. Alexander, with the St. Louis man having an advantage. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E St. Louis ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 10 0 Chicago ..... 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 6 1 Batteries—Haines and Chalmers; Alexander and Farrell. Umpires—Quigley, Pfitman and O'Day. Time—1h. 42m.

**TEN OVERSEAS CARS TO TRY FOR START**  
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 4.—Thirty-five cars—two more than are permitted to start the event—have been nominated officially for the eleventh International 500-mile automobile race to be run at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, May 30. Announcement of the entry list was made yesterday by T. E. Myers, general manager of the speedway.

Ten of the machines which will try for the right to start the event will be brought here from Europe. They are of French, English, German and Argentine manufacture. American, French, German, English, Polish, Italian and Argentine drivers have been named for the various machines entered in the long run. All cars must maintain a speed of 80 miles an hour or faster for 10 miles to qualify to start in the race.

## Sport-Boosting Body Elects 16 Directors

Wheels of the New Chicago Confederation Start Turning

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—Sixteen directors were elected by the newly organized Greater Chicago Amateur Sports Confederation at a meeting here last night. Steps were taken to initiate the functioning of the body, which proposes to boost amateur sports, both from the standpoint of great spectacles for the public to attend, and also to increase the mass participation in athletics to make full use of the city's resources for recreation.

Problems of securing publicity were discussed. J. E. Hitt, president of the body, stated that this was the chief aim of the body and that a meeting of the board would be called in the near future to appoint a publicity committee.

"We want to do something for the kids of Chicago," said President Hitt. "We must make news for the papers by doing big things. Amateur athletics have not prospered here in the past because they have many times been ignored by the press." Prof. A. A. Stagg, athletic director at University of Chicago, stated that the first job should be a survey of all organizations and facilities in the city interested, directly or otherwise, in programs of athletics recreation and physical education. Professor Stagg was elected a director of the confederation.

Another proposal was that the body should promote a schedule of great athletic spectacles, to fall at least once in every month throughout the year. National Boys' Week was heartily endorsed in a resolution.

A week devoted to great spectacles in all branches of athletics was recommended by Avery Brundage, representing the Industrial Athletic Leagues fostered by the Chicago Association of Commerce. He proposed the last week in August culminating in the track and field championship games of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, which are to be held at Stagg Field. Brundage's idea was well received and commented upon by C. A. Dean, chairman of the committee in charge of the meet. Brundage and Dean were elected directors.

P. J. Peel, representing soccer football organizations, stated that the body should set as its great goal the winning of the Olympic Games for Chicago at some date in the future. It was pointed out that Chicago was beaten by Los Angeles in getting these games for 1928 because the winning city was well organized, while Chicago lacked such an organization as is now formed. Peel was elected a director.

Other directors were elected as follows: F. W. Bering, Hotel Association; Sheldon Clark, yachting; Dr. F. J. Horton, Kiwanis; Lloyd H. Hamilton, Club; V. K. Brown, South Parks; Col. H. B. Hackett, engineer; F. P. Brady, K. of C.; Dr. R. A. Allen, Amateur Athletic Federation; A. I. Blanchard, skating; J. C. Stewart, tennis; T. J. Houston, fraternal organizations, and A. H. Revell Sr., merchant.

One of the five additional directors the president was empowered to appoint was Maj. F. L. Beals, physical director of the public schools, it was announced.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING**  
Detroit ..... 11 ..... 5 ..... .688  
New York ..... 10 ..... 6 ..... .625  
Cleveland ..... 10 ..... 6 ..... .625  
Philadelphia ..... 7 ..... 6 ..... .538  
Boston ..... 6 ..... 8 ..... .429  
Washington ..... 5 ..... 9 ..... .357  
St. Louis ..... 5 ..... 9 ..... .357  
Chicago ..... 4 ..... 10 ..... .286

**RESULTS THURSDAY**  
Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.  
New York 3, Washington 2.  
St. Louis 6, Chicago 3.  
**GAMES TODAY**  
Boston at Washington.  
Philadelphia at New York.  
Detroit at Chicago.  
St. Louis at Cleveland.

**BOSTON EVENS SERIES**  
Some loose work by the left side of the Athletic infield allowed Boston to win the concluding game of the series with Philadelphia. The two scores in the third inning were enough, but G. H. Burns, whose bat was a factor in making that brace of runs, singled another home in the fifth. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Boston ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 0 Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 8 2 Batteries—Quinn and Pichnich; Hasty and Perkins. Umpires—Owens and Nallin. Time—1h. 20m.

**THREE OUT OF FOUR**  
WASHINGTON, May 3.—Taking advantage of W. W. Armstrong's wildness, New York made it three games out of four from Washington. The score today was 3 to 2, the locals just falling to tie in the ninth inning when a fine throw by G. H. Ruth cut off a base runner. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E New York ..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 9 0 Washington ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 7 1 Batteries—Pennock and Schang; Warmonth, Russell, Brillhart and Garity. Umpires—Evans, Holmes and Connelly. Time—2h.

**CHICAGO LOSES TO BROWNS**  
CHICAGO, May 3.—St. Louis halted Ted Blankenship opportunely and won an even break in the Chicago series by taking the fourth and final game, 6 to 3. D. C. Danforth was in fine form. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 6 14 2 Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 3 5 1 Batteries—Danforth and Seaver; T. Blankenship, Cavenog and Schalk. Losing pitcher—Blankenship. Umpires—Moriarty and Rowland. Time—2h. 15m.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

## CALIFORNIA

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**YALE HOPES TO BEAT CRIMSON AT LACROSSE**  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4.—Followers of Yale lacrosse are today hopeful of an Eli victory over Harvard when they meet here May 26, by reason of the Blue's win over Hobart College here yesterday afternoon by a 2-0 score and the overwhelming defeat of Harvard the day before at the hands of the same opponents. Hobart defeated Harvard, 9 to 1.

The best work for Yale in the Hobart game yesterday was done by B. B. Gilman 25, A. B. Chalmers Jr. 25 and Lynch, while Gaspar was the outstanding player for the opposing team. Yale's play showed considerable improvement over that in the Cornell University game last Saturday.

**DETROIT GOES INTO LEAD**  
DETROIT, May 3.—Detroit beat its way into first place today, driving G. E. Uhle out of the box and presenting George Dauss, Tiger pitcher, with a fine five-run lead. He needed it, for the Cleveland bats were busy from the fifth inning on and when the game closed, the Indians lacked only one run of a tie score. A running, barehand catch by R. H. Veach was the fielding feature. The score: Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E Detroit ..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 0 Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 8 2 Batteries—Dauss and Bussler; Uhle, Ketter, Smith and O'Leary. Umpires—Lynch and Ormsby. Time—2h. 27m.

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## C.W. Paddock Equals One World's Record

Famous American Athlete Competing in Students Meet at Paris

PARIS, May 3 (By The Associated Press)—C. W. Paddock participated in the opening events today of the first international students' athletic meet, despite the illness of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, forbidding him to compete abroad this season.

He easily won the trial heats in the 100 and 200-meter dashes, the only events in which he is entered, negotiating the 100 meters in 11.8, he also equaled the world's record of 16.8 in the 150-meter dash.

This event is not included in the official list of the present meet, but the American star was given permission to attempt to break the record held by the Swedish runner, Engdahl.

Additional preliminaries will be held tomorrow, the semifinals on Saturday and the finals on Sunday. The meet is being held in the new stadium at Porte Doree, constructed by the Paris University Club especially for such events, and students from 13 nations are competing.

## Pick-Ups

DETROIT is first in the American League standing, exactly where many believe the team will be situated at the season's close. When Manager T. E. Cobb acquired the services of W. A. Collins, the pitcher from Texas, he made a ten-strike in the opinion of fans in and outside of Michigan. Collins was not considered good enough for New York, but judging by the price paid for H. J. Penneck, the Yankees were none too well off for pitchers. Penneck is not his prime; moreover, he has hardly ever been able to finish a nine-inning game as well as he has begun it. But if the Yankees want their players "ready-made," Cobb, on the other hand, has the patience to develop a good prospect, and it looks as though he is being rewarded.

The New York American League Club anticipates a continuation of the great business done in the opening games at Yankee Stadium. Seven new ticket booths have been installed, all for the use of reserved seat purchasers. Addition is expected to do much toward relieving the congestion about the main entrance just before game time.

The timely single is sometimes mightier than the homer, or at least it has a potent effect in a game where there are no home runs. J. L. Bottomly proved this yesterday to everybody's satisfaction when he drove home enough runs to beat the Cubs, all on a pair of one-base hits.

Six straight on the road is quite a nice showing. The Boston Braves sandwiched these victories in between defeats at the start and finish of their eastern trip, giving them a rating abroad of 750. They return to familiar vistas third in the league standing. Of course, if they had won yesterday they would be in second place, which is no more to the point than to say "if" they had won all their games to date they would be leading the league.

The blow that sent Boston down to defeat was one of quadruple base dimensions off the bat of F. C. Thompson. It was the Phillie center fielder's sixth homer of the year.

New Haven is away to a good start in the Eastern League race, showing a percentage of 714 for its first five games. Waterbury, though, is only half a game behind, while Hartford is close upon both. In fact from early indications the whole league is pretty evenly balanced.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Portland	11	11	.500
Vernon	11	11	.500
Salt Lake	11	11	.500
San Francisco	11	11	.500
Sacramento	11	11	.500
Seattle	11	11	.500
Oakland	11	11	.500
Los Angeles	11	11	.500

### RESULTS THURSDAY

Sacramento 7, Salt Lake 4.
Oakland 14, Vernon 3.
Portland 4, Seattle 3.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 4.

**WANDER WINS FIRST TEST**  
NEW YORK, May 4.—Max Wander of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde won the all-around gymnastic championship at the Twenty-Third Street Young Men's Christian Association last night, against keen competition in the first contest of several planned by the Amateur Athletic Union as tryouts for places in the 1924 Olympic team. His total points were 4533. J. C. Nais of the same organization was second with 4075, and B. Jorgensen of the Norwegian Turn Society of New York third with 3916.

## JURISDICTIONAL QUESTION MAY AFFECT OLYMPIC TEAM

National Collegiate Athletic Association Appears to Be on C. W. Paddock's Side of Controversy

NEW YORK, May 4 (By The Associated Press)—Possibility that the jurisdictional controversy between the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, which broke yesterday, may jeopardize the quality of the 1924 American Olympic team, was expressed today by followers of athletes.

Not only is the dispute, which centers around C. W. Paddock, California sprinting champion, seen as a troublemaker for the Olympic committee, but as a wedge of international propinquities that may drive apart the amateur and the collegiate athletic authorities of Europe which may weaken their Olympic teams.

Brig-Gen. P. F. Pierce, president of the N. C. A. A., in announcing his organization's support of Paddock in disobeying explicit orders of the A. A. U., intimated that collegiate athletic authorities of the world may organize an Olympic of their own independent of the renewal planned for Paris next year.

## WASHINGTON TRACK CHARACTERISTICS

This Year's Team Shows Weakness in the Weights and Strength in Field Events and Dashes

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 30 (Special Correspondence)—Weakness in the weights but strength in the field events and dashes are characteristics of Washington University's 1923 track team. The Red and Green surprised the Conference by taking fourth place in its first appearance of the season at the Missouri Valley indoor meet at Kansas City last month. The showing of Coach George Rider's squad in the two outdoor meets which followed give evidence that Washington is to be considered a formidable factor in valley track circles this year.

Washington easily won its first outdoor meet with the Missouri School of Mines team by a score of 96 to 41. A week later the Red and Green runners journeyed to Nashville to meet Vanderbilt University, winning there also by a score of 66 to 38.

The strength and weakness of Washington were shown in both meets. Washington's best sprinters are L. C. Anderwert '24, J. A. Bier '24 and W. J. Bremser '23, each of whom has placed in Valley meets in either the 100 or 200-yard dashes. Bier, with W. H. Hoagland '23, captain of the team, C. L. Crowder '23 and W. L. DuComb '25, form a fast one-mile relay team.

In the distance runs Washington has J. O. Ralls '23, B. A. Tremlett '23, M. P. Schwarz '25, and S. T. Capps '24, the last two, who run the two-mile and one-mile, respectively, are the fastest.

In the hurdles Washington has a star in R. A. Blanchard '24. Blanchard



Capt. W. H. Hoagland '23  
Washington Varsity Track Team

was the star of the valley indoor meet by winning both hurdles, breaking the record for one and equalling the mark in the other. He is well-built, has good form and gives promise of developing into a prominent track figure. In the pole vault William Mitchell '26 did 12 feet at Vanderbilt, and under pressure, will probably do better. K. C. Gaines '24 also vaults close to 12 feet.

A. W. Cantwell '24 and H. F. Kurrus '25 can do close to 6 ft. in the high jump. Washington is weak in the weight events, due to the fact that its entries here, although promising, are still inexperienced. D. O. Meeker '23, R. L. Morton '24 and Kurrus throw the javelin, while Morton and W. M. Volland '24 throw the discus and shot.

## C.W. Paddock Breaks Record for 75 Meters

PARIS, March 4 (By The Associated Press)—C. W. Paddock, running star of the University of Southern California, who is competing in the International Students' athletic meet here, today set a new world's record for the 75-meter dash. Running in an official trial, he made the distance in 8.2-58, 4-58, under the record previously established by Engdahl of Sweden.

**INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES**  
Toronto 6, Jersey City 0.  
Rochester 1, Newark 5.  
Buffalo 8, Reading 7.  
Baltimore 14, Syracuse 4.

## HARVARD CREWS READY FOR TEST

Expect to Defeat Princeton Tomorrow—Doubtful of Navy

Harvard University's new rowing system will receive its initial test of the season tomorrow afternoon on Lake Carnegie at Princeton, where the Crimson will meet the United States Naval Academy and Princeton University in their annual triangular regatta.

Opportunities have been presented to judge the strength of all the participants in tomorrow's race, and on the face of what is known it appears certain that the Navy will win, and that Harvard and Princeton will trail some distance behind, a toss up, perhaps, deciding second place.

The Navy crews, coached this year by R. J. Glendon, son of the man who has had so much success at Annapolis in recent years, have started out in their customary manner of parading the waters. They have not been called to divulge their full power yet. Princeton opened her season last Saturday by making a surprisingly disappointing showing in a triangular regatta with Columbia and Pennsylvania, who finished ahead of her in the order named, Columbia, especially, winning with consummate ease. The crews of Dr. J. D. Spaeth, head coach at Princeton, do not appear to be up to their usual standard this year.

Admitting the unfairness of judging a crew's ability too early in the season, it is not to be denied that disappointment is already attached to the new system at Cambridge. Following a procession of almost unbroken defeats for several years, the Harvard authorities went out last summer to find a coach who they thought might be able to salvage the crew situation. They finally selected F. J. Muller of Philadelphia, former coach of the Vesper Boat Club, and the Bachelors' Barge Club, whose name is also linked with the development of J. B. Kelly of Philadelphia, former world's sculling champion.

Muller went to Cambridge last fall, revolutionized the method of rowing, and made such an impression on the rowing committee that his probationary trial was turned into a regular contract. The confident and independent manner in which he went about matters seemed to strike a favorably responsive chord at Cambridge.

The expected progress has not been made yet this spring, however. It must be granted that Muller is laboring under an exceptionally severe handicap, in that he is taking over men who have learned to row under two or three different systems and trying to instill entirely different rudiments in them. It was generally known that Muller's varsity crews were not particularly fast, even prior to last Saturday, when the fact was well substantiated. On that day the Harvard freshman first eight, coached by Herbert Haines, a Crimson understudy coach for several years, and brother of William Haines, former varsity coach, defeated Muller's varsity by nearly two lengths of open water. It was water, it was well-deserved, and unquestionable, albeit surprising, defeat.

Harvard expects and intends to defeat Princeton, for the Tiger crew trailed badly behind Columbia last week. Harvard does not expect to defeat the strong Navy crew, but the Crimson is entering the race at least with that purpose. Muller hopes to reveal that his varsity is not as slow as the conquering freshmen are fast, and believes that the Crimson will finish close to the Navy than Dr. R. H. Howe's proteges did in the same regatta last year, when Harvard trailed a poor third. The Freshmen last Saturday did the mile and seven-eighths' course in 10m. 18s., which is very fast considering the rough water. It may be that Herbert Haines has developed an exceptionally fast yearling crew, and there are not a few who believe that this combination will take the measure of the Navy plebes and Princeton 1926 in their battle preceding the varsity encounter tomorrow. The Princeton freshman crew is stroked this year by R. H. Barnes, an experienced sculler, who has participated in independent club regattas, and who has rowed under the Duluth Boat Club system.

Coach Muller has had an embarrassing task endeavoring to install his new stroke uniformly into the Harvard varsity eight. The crew does reasonably well at a low stroke, say around 28 to 30 to the minute, but becomes ragged when the beat is raised. The tendency of the oarsmen, when the stroke is raised, is to return to their old style of rowing. This makes their rowing very uneven and inefficient.

The Harvard crews will have sufficient time to accustom themselves to the new water, with preliminary workouts today and tomorrow. The boats were shipped Wednesday, and the men followed last night. Twenty-two athletes were in the party, in addition to the coaches and attendants. E. S. Matthews '23, captain and stroke of the junior varsity eight, and C. J. Hubbard '24, No. 5 in the same boat, taken along as substitutes for the varsity, and Ellisha Canning Jr. and G. D. Krumpholtz filled the same role for the freshmen. The Harvard crews will be seated as follows:

Varsity—Bow, S. B. Kelly '25; No. 2, H. Morgan '23; No. 3, R. Johnson '25; No. 4, C. K. Cummings '23; No. 5, H. H. Howe '23; No. 6, Capt. A. H. Todd Jr. '23; No. 7, B. Nick, Henry '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; coxswain, S. C. Badger '25.

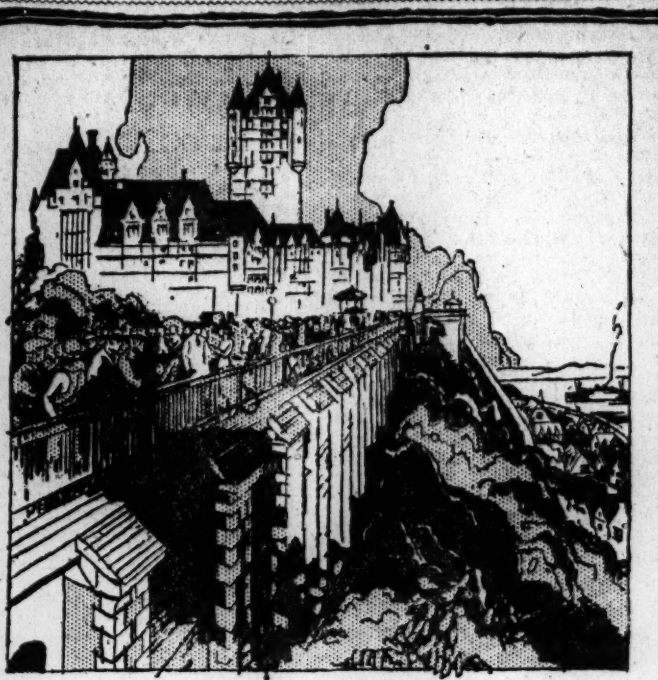
Freshmen—Bow, V. F. Righter; No. 2, F. P. Weymer; No. 3, Capt. Richard Trimble Jr.; No. 4, Capt. A. H. Todd Jr.; No. 5, C. F. Darlington Jr.; No. 6, D. H. Leavitt; stroke, J. W. Adie; coxswain, W. E. Beer.

### LYONS AND JANOVSKY ELECTED

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, Ill., May 4.—J. L. Lyons '24 was elected captain of the varsity swimming team of the University of Chicago, and M. Janovsky '24 was elected captain of the varsity basketball team at University of Chicago here last night. Lyons has competed for the Maroons in the breast-stroke events for two years. In shooting baskets, Janovsky compiled more points than all the other players together.

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## Phineas T. Barnum as the Little Boy Across the Street Knew Him

By FULLERTON WALDO  
The publication of a new life of Phineas Taylor Barnum has made more of a stir than some of us expected. "Is the world interested in Barnum now?" a fair flow of this generation asked me the other day. From the columns of space devoted to reviews of the book, the name of the Connecticut showman still seems one to conjure with, as in the days when he was active head of the "Greatest Show on Earth."

Barnum was landlord of the house I lived in when a child. His own pretentious brick manse, Marina, was across the street. You could get down on your hands and knees and look under the private hedge and through the cast-iron spiked fence between the whitewashed granite posts and see a lawn filled with dark green metal statuary. There was Apollo, forever holding out a cōk on his arm, instead of wrapping himself against the marrow-searching breezes that whiffed over the sea-wall from Long Island Sound. At a discreet distance was Diana clinging to the horns of her stag. With as much gauzy levity as monumental bronze permits, Psyche was poised as if to a ballet. The compass. Two lions chased a bob-tailed car along Fairfield Avenue. The driver of a bob-tailed car was a very busy man. He put clean straw every clear morning in the bottom of his car, he unhooked the harness and led them around to the back of the car at the end of the run; he looked in the little mirror over his head and worked the door-lever and said whoa several times for each and every passenger, on or off; he made change

from his little tin treasury and pulled the handle of the coin-box. But now the driver was busier than ever, because two lions were chasing his motive power. He lashed the horses to a gallop, but the lions came on. Then he retreated inside the car, and peered out through the slot in the middle of the door. The lions looked the poor equine boneracks over, decided they weren't worth the trouble of picking, and trotted off into the central fastnesses of Fairfield County to the woods of evergreen.

That evening a farmer's wife in the suburbs carried a lantern to the barn, to say goodnight to the cow. She saw a great, dark creature lying in the stall where the cow used to be. The cow had moved out to make room. The good woman waved her lantern



The Good Woman Waved Her Lantern and Cried "Shoo!"

and cried "Shoo!" A royal Bengal tiger scrambled to his feet, blinked at the light and cavorted away most un-royally.

Beyond a peep through a knot hole once in a while, we children paid little heed to the menagerie behind the high gray fence of the winter quarters where the red and gold chariots rusted

in idleness till spring. Admission was strictly forbidden. But once when, because of another fire, there was an overflow from the prison-like barracks that held the animals, we went to the big blue barn on the Barnum property at the end of our street, and instead of our accustomed haymow found the camels had moved in. There they were, sprawled all over the floor of our rainy-day pleasure-dome, all leas and necks and supercilious noses. We took one look, and moved away.

Thus much for the background, against which Barnum himself appeared in lustrous effulgence now and then to prove to us that he was the Children's Friend, as the billboards told us flamboyantly when the circus took to the road in spring. The picture on the billboard showed him with little tight reddish curls all over the top of his head, and a smile occupying most of the front of it, sitting with a child on his knee. He was running through the child's hair, and with the other he was writing. Maybe it was a book. Maybe he was taking down the child's wise or witty sayings. Or perhaps he was writing out a pass for the circus.

Barnum Day at High School  
He was a particularly splendid apparition on Barnum Day at the high school. Then there was competitive speaking for prizes of \$30 and \$20, the interest on a gift of \$1000 to the Board of Education. On one occasion the principal rose in place and solemnly deposed that we had with us this afternoon the generous donor of the prizes himself, and therefore it was an occasion fraught with significance in the annals of education. Mr. Barnum left his seat against the wall on a side aisle, and lurched forward. His valet must have freshly curled the little spirals that sprouted like the crocuses on a lawn above his wrinkled, rubicund countenance. And his Cheshire smile. He liked to wear ruffled white shirts, and a Gladstone collar, but the resemblance to Gladstone ended there. He could not make an extended speech, and on this occasion he said so, candidly.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I'm no hand at delivering an oration, but in this little red book here—he produced a small memorandum book from a left-hand breast pocket—"I have some funny stories. Would you like me to read you some?" The audience gave assent with various outcries, and Barnum opened his book and strode to the edge of the platform. Adjusting his glasses, and fumbling with the leaves, he began to read in a high-pitched, nasal and quavering voice:

"A colored lady went into a store and asked for some fresh-colored collars. They gave her black. She



He Fumbled With the Leaves and Began to Read

said: 'I don't want that.' They said, 'Why?' She said, 'I didn't ask for skin-color. I asked for flesh-color.' He laughed merrily at the threadbare tale, and looked over his glasses to see if his hearers enjoyed it as much as he did. The applause was thunderous. He read two more stories equally hoary with antiquity, and took his seat.

His Musical Preference  
One afternoon he sent his faithful valet across the street to announce that he was coming to call on us, his humble tenantry. When the great man himself creaked across our threshold, we happened to be engaged in a string trio version of Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata." My father was conjuring an abysmal voice, like that of fire-breathing Fafner, from the neckedness of the cello; sister Edith of the lily throat evoking melodies, sweet as a rat-tailed fle drawn across a window-pane, from the higher reaches of the violin. I was digging into the viola as if it were a royal tomb at Luxor. Then Barnum entered. It was rule No. 1 of our musical union that no matter who came in, our concord proceeded. Beethoven, we thought, deserved the

homage even of Barnum. The showman chased the cat from the red chair with the fat cushion. He settled far down into it, making it creak as if it were a laundry basket. There he drowsed till we came, one after another, to the last bar of the music. Then he said decisively, as if we had



Barnum Drowsed Till We Came to the Last Bar of the Music

asked him what he wanted: "What I like is the music of a big brass band." Such music would have been at the opposite dynamic extreme from our soft concluding notes, which—we flattered ourselves—had tapered down to the merest pianissimo filament of sound.

Soon after that, on a day in spring, I was giving my baby sister an airing in her jouncy perambulator. The hedge round Marina looked as though it might flower, if the gardener did not come with his snippery shears and discourage the young shoots. The cast-iron statuary actually seemed to take on a lighter shade of green. There, they flaunted these lilacs, proud as peacocks. Birds and insects found a rifling, insolent way in and out among them. Their dense cluster made a jungle gloom between—there were caverns fit for piracy, dividing one odoriferous mass of purple spires from the next. The commandment about coveting, and thought only of what a brave and joyful sight those flowers would be, crumpling the baby carriage fore and aft, and my sister abloom in the midst of them. I looked at her round, small face; and she seemed to say that I might.

A Shout From the Road  
I shoved the baby carriage into the lee of the bushes, and laid about me in the color and the odor, piling my spoils on the small pink princess that was my sister, to the tune of her delighted gurgles. In my lawlessness, I did not stop to look or listen. Then I heard a wrathful shout from the roadway.

"Hey, young man! What are you doing? Quit that, an' get out!" It was Barnum, friend of good children who paid 50 cents to see the show, but not the friend of bad ones who ravaged his lilac bushes. He was dismounting from his victoria. It gleamed with patent leather, and with Brady the coachman and his stik hat. The black horses shone and their nickel-plated harness, as they tossed their heads impatiently. All Mr. Barnum's teeth were bared at me. He was coming on in a tumbling, splashing haste, brandishing a thick cane the hue of molasses. I knew Brady the coachman. At other times he was my friend. When he was pulling on his clay pipe in the stable shadow he was chatty, and when I was playing tennis and the ball rolled away he retrieved it and threw it back.

But now—he had never seen me. Never in his life. He gazed stonily ahead to the blue dance of the waters of Long Island Sound, and I was an outcast.

Mr. Barnum Accuses  
"Don't you know you are stealing?" howled Mr. Barnum.

"No sir," I answered, ready to shove.

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the baby carriage into the bushes if he got too free-and-easy with the cane. "Those are my lilacs!" he screamed frothingly.

"I didn't know it, sir. I thought they were wild."

"You get out of here!" he shouted, twirling the cane like a drum-major with his staff. "And don't you ever come here again."

"I'm sorry. I can't put them back."



Barnum Drowsed Till We Came to the Last Bar of the Music

Mr. Barnum. I didn't know they were yours. I thought this grove belonged to anybody. I'll dump them out if you want me to."

The cane boxed the compass with his disgust. He said no more. He turned his wide broadcloth back on me, and climbed into the carriage, grumping to Brady to drive on.

I see now that Mr. Barnum had a heart within that ruffed bosom and that heavy black broadcloth, after all. I thought I was saving the baby, but she had been the salvation of me. Her blithe face, rising in all innocence over the piled profusion of the lilacs, was probably all that came between me and a trouncing with a molasses-colored cane. But I never quite forgave Brady the coachman for not recognizing me when I was in such need of a friend.

Capri, Isle of Morning

NAPLES, it now appears, is as much a geographical expression as a city. One who has visited Naples is expected to speak and think of it as if it also included a whole set of neighboring spots: Sorrento, Pompeii, Baia, Amalfi, Vesuvius, Paestum, Ischia, Lake Avernus—and Capri.

If there is a more entrancing place in the world, I, an abandoned globe pacer, have never found it. Previous visits to Naples had not taken me to Capri. I have just come, have seen—and am conquered.

An island six miles long, a great white rock off the Sorrentine peninsula, the screen, as it were, that divides the Bay of Naples from the Gulf of Salerno; thus it is to cartographers. But it is many things to many men.

One is tempted to say that one cannot say he has seen blue until he has seen Capri. The skies of Capri have a sharper, perhaps somewhat deeper, blue. Around the islands of Hawaii there is something like that cobalt liquid that washes the clean headlands of Capri; but Hawaii's skies are not Neapolitan. Nowhere does the combination of sky and sea yield such stirring atmosphere of azure as surrounds Capri. The Blue Grotto—so world-famous a feature—is but another of the gay tricks which blue sky and blue sea perform together here—and it is not their finest one, either, even though it be the loveliest cave on earth. Along close to the shores of the island, when viewed from far above, as one can there, are occasional patches of rare sea-coloring best described as jade-green—jade set in turquoise matrix. Ever the waves wash gently in at the foot of her precipitous cliffs, white lace edging to all her shore-boundaries. There are advan-

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

HENRY JEWETT'S

REPERTORY COMPANY

A. A. Mine's New Comedy

THE LUCKY ONE

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First Time in Boston

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ST. JAMES

Mat. 2:15 except Monday, Thursday

Evenings 8:15

Down Town, Filene's, Shepard's, Jordan's

Boston's Only Dollar Theatre

George A. Glick and William A. Brady Offer

SINNERS

A PLAY ABOUT SHOOTING ABOUT

BY OWEN DAVIS

SELWYN

Even. 8:15 Wed. & Sat. 2:15

Even. 5:00-2:50. Wed. & Sat. 5:00-2:50

Channing Pollock's Tremendous Play

THE FOOL

TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

## The Follies of May

Boston, on a May Day. 6 a. m.  
A TRAVELING salesman put a valise down by a bench in the Public Gardens, sat down and opened a morning newspaper. He read the first page and would doubtless have read further, if in turning the leaves he had not caught a glimpse of red tulips. He let the newspaper drop to his knees and looked with approval at the other tulips, pink, white and yellow, and at the pansies and flowering bushes. He gazed down the brown path which ran between lawns of new grass and at the end he saw a group of a dozen women and a few men. He was puzzled, for he had thought he was alone in the park except for the early workmen who hurried over the bridge. Could they be sightseers at this hour, he wondered, or were they members of a botany class? But they were not of student age. Soon the group broke apart and two of the women started up the path toward him. They were looking about in the trees, he could see. Before they had come within a hundred yards of him, they stopped, pointed and whispered. They took out field glasses and directed them into the air. The salesman tried to see what they were looking at; he listened for the drone of an airplane; he heard nothing but the twittering of birds. Yet there were the ladies struck motionless and dumb. He got up and walked down the path toward them, looking over his shoulder as he went. He walked on tiptoe.

"Oh, oh, there he goes," cried one of them. "Such a fine Myrtle Warbler! Did you see him? There he is again on the top of the cottonwood. Here, take the glass, you may never see another chance to see a Myrtle Warbler."

The salesman took the glass, he focused it on the top of the cottonwood and he saw a bit of a bird there with gray feathers and flashes of yellow when flying to another branch. Then he handed back the glass and the lady took a look.

He didn't mention it in his sales talks that way to be sure and yet he did not forget he had been "birding."

9:15 a. m.  
Two boys came around a corner in Roxbury playing marbles as they came. One of them stopped short as he was stooping to shoot.

"Aw, look! School's begun. The other kids have gone in. What'll we do?"

"We'll get it, all right."

"Yep. And it can't be so very late."

"We'll get it as bad as if it was an hour late."

"Say, then, why don't we stay out

12:30 p. m.

She was sitting on a bench on the Common eating her lunch, sharing it with the pigeons who seemed to prefer bread to any more peans. A friend sat down beside her. She had had lunch, oh yes. She had found a fine new place, quick service, too. Soup, sandwich and ice cream for 25 cents.

"You'd better come tomorrow, Sally."

"Thanks but I can't."

"How do you mean you can't? You've got 35 cents like I have. We get the same pay at the store."

"I know, but I can't go to a restaurant. I'm bringing lunch from home."

"But why?"

"Well, you see there was a hat in the French shop upstairs. It cost an awful lot, but it was very beautiful. I used to go to look at it every noon. The other day the saleslady saw me and stopped me and asked why was it I came round every day. And I told her that I liked that hat so much I couldn't keep away. And she said would I like to try it on, and, of course, I said yes. It looked wonderful on me. She didn't urge me to buy, though. You see, the tag said—"

"Sally, I like it. I don't mind eating lunch out here on the bench. I like it."

5:30 p. m.

The poet came out of his bookshop, locked the door and walked down Beacon Hill to the florist shop and went in. When he came out a few moments later, he was sticking a jonquil in his buttonhole and smiling. As he stood on the steps, he looked up the street to his shop and started for there he saw one of his richest customers trying the door. It didn't take him long to decide what to do; he laughed as he walked briskly toward the Esplanade, saying to himself:

"I always wondered whether I was more shopkeeper or poet. Today I know."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

FULTON

THE W. 40th St. Eves. 8:15

MARGARET LAWRENCE

"The Covered Wagon"

"Genuine acting ability of highest order."

"F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor."

SAM HARRIS

THE 42nd St. W. Eves. 8:15

MATINEES WED. & SAT.

OWEN

DAVIS

ICEBOUND

Staged by Sam Forrest.

"Should enjoy a long run at the Harris."

"F. L. S. The Christian Science Monitor."

FRAZEE

"Barnum Was Right"

West 42d St. Eves. 8:20

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20

As a conventional farce it will hold its own in the most discarded and least valued new in New York in recent years.—F. L. S.

The Christian Science Monitor.

"FILM EPIC OF AMERICA"

"The Covered Wagon"

By Emerson Hough. Directed by James Cruze

CRITERION

B'way at 12th St. Eves. 8:30

44th St. 1 Sunday Matinees at 2:30

Knickerbocker

B'way, 39th St. Eves. 8:30

Good Seats at Box Office—Buy in Advance

HENRY W. SAVAGE OFFERS

A NEW COMEDY—WITH MUSIC

THE CLINGING VINE

With TERRY WOOD

Century Roof

62d & Cent. P. W. Eves. 8:30

Pop. Mats. Thurs. Sat. 2:30

F. Raz Comstock and Morris Gest Present

Balfe's Chauve Souris

From Moscow—Paris—London—2nd YEAR

Now Playing at New and Old Times

Price 25c to \$2.50. Evenings No Higher

GLOBE

Broadway and 46th Street

Mats. Wednesday and Saturday

John Murray Anderson's New

Musical Comedy

With Lew Fields & Ann Pennington. Clifton Webb, Chas. Judels, Lulu McConnell

ASTOR

Broadway and 45th St. Eves.

OLIVER MOROSCO (Morosco Holding Co. Inc.)

Present

LADY BUTTERFLY

Best Seats \$2.50. Nights & Sat. Mat.

CORT

THEA. W. 48 St. Eves. 8:15

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

MERTON OF THE MOVIES

With GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE NASH

Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by

Geo. S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly

AMBAASSADOR

49th St. W. Eves. 8:25

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15

TESSA KOSTA

In the Season's Musical Gem

CAROLINE

REPUBLIC

W. 42d St. Eves. 8:30

Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Anne Nichols

Laughing Success

Abie's Irish Rose

## A Lovely Old Garden in "North Latitude Nearly Nine"

Cristobal, C. Z., Panama

Special Correspondence

HALFWAY between the Hotel Washington and the commissary on Front Street, the main thoroughfare of Cristobal, the main thoroughfare of Cristobal, stands a dull-colored brick edifice known to this generation as the Gilbert House, so named in memory of the best interpreter of Panamanian days preceding the American construction of the world's greatest waterway—the poet "Panama Patchwork," who once lived there.

The place is now occupied by the Cristobal Woman's Club, an institution which has survived the discomforts of early construction days and made a record for itself during and after the war, devoting and fostering many good projects, such as the distribution of comforts to disabled soldiers returning to their New Zealand homes; conducting a women's exchange, delightful lunch and rest rooms. The activities of the Red Cross on the Atlantic side are also operated through this channel.

Clearing the Jungle  
When this ancient colonial mansion was built, more than half a century ago, often a bit of primitive jungle had to be cleared in order to obtain a desirable site, and seeds were sown with a happy disregard for exactitude in spacing. A desire for beauty as well as for utility has resulted in the preservation of places like these, so picturesque in their setting of native wildness and old-world charm.

Including and almost surrounding the grounds is a hibiscus hedge, the blossoms of which, blending from palest pink to deepest carmine, make it



# BEARS MAKE A FRESH ATTACK UPON MARKET

New Low Records for the Year Made by Some Issues Before Rally

Speculative sentiment continued unsettled at the opening of today's New York stock market. Selling pressure was resumed against a number of specialties, Stewart-Warner breaking 4 points and National Lead dropping a point to a new low record for the year.

Consolidated Gas yielded 1 1/2 points in response to Albany dispatches indicating the passage of the "dollar gas" bill.

American Can advanced 1 1/2 and Crucible and Gulf States steels, Baldwin and Pacific Oil made moderate recovery from yesterday's heaviness.

Bear traders launched another heavy attack shortly after the opening, touching off a rather large volume of stop loss orders. Stewart-Warner extended its break to 7 1/2 points, touching 97.

New low records for the year were made by U. S. Steel, Missouri Pacific preferred, Pacific Gas & Electric, Western Union and American Sugar.

Atlantic Coast Line dropped 1 1/2 to 110 1/2, duplicating its previous low. Losses of 1 to nearly 2 points were recorded by Brooklyn Union Gas, Savage Arms, General Electric, Mack Truck, Iron Products, Transcontinental, Williams, Reynolds Spring and Famous Players.

Du Pont and Timken Roller Bearing, each up 1, were among the few outstanding strong spots.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Demand Sterling dropped 1/4 of a cent to 4.62 1/2 and French francs gained 3 points to 6.69 cents. German marks were quoted at .0027 1/2 cents.

## May New Low Points

Operations for the short account were conducted with success during the morning. Equipments, food, and other necessary shares yielded largely to selling pressure, but good buying support was apparent in the oils, independent steels, copper, and certain railroad shares.

Additional new low records for the year were made by Baldwin, American Locomotive preferred, American Marine preferred, American Sugar, Standard Milling, American Hide & Leather preferred and Keystone Tire. Other conspicuous weak spots were Postum Cereal and Stromberg Carburator, both down 2 1/2 points respectively. Call money opened at 1/2 per cent.

Representative railroad shares were engaged in the active selling movement after midday. Canadian Pacific and Union Pacific crashed down 3 points, and other shares 1 to 2. Semi-annualized conditions prevailed for some of the specialties, Stewart-Warner slumping 1 1/2 points, and Marine preferred, Atlantic Gulf & West Indies, Bechtel Packing, Stromberg Carburator, American Iron, Underwood Typewriter, Eastman Kodak, and Maxwell Motors "A" 2 to 5 1/2 points. Low prices for the year were registered by a large proportion of the list on the break.

## Bonds Irregular

Heaviness of the foreign securities, moderate improvement of the U. S. Government issues, and decided irregularity in the general domestic list, were the outstanding characteristics of today's early bond market.

French municipal bonds were under pressure, the 6 per cent issues of Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux each dropping 1 1/2 points. The active South American issues also lost ground. Except for a point gain in Illinois Central 5s and a drop of 1 1/2 in Seaboard Air Line adjustment 5s, changes in the railroad group were of a fractional character.

Laclede Gas 5s and Virginia Carolina Chemical 7 1/2s with warrants, each about a point, were the outstanding strong spots of the industrial list, while Eastern Cuba Sugar 7 1/2s, up 1 1/2, registered the only material loss. The gains in U. S. Government bonds ranged from 3-32 to 6-32 of a point.

## NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston) (Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75
July	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75
Sept.	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75
Nov.	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75
Jan.	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75
Mar.	23.75	24.00	23.50	23.75

## Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
May	14.00	14.25	13.75	14.00
July	13.81	14.07	13.52	13.81
Sept.	13.81	14.07	13.52	13.81
Nov.	13.81	14.07	13.52	13.81
Jan.	13.81	14.07	13.52	13.81
Mar.	13.81	14.07	13.52	13.81

## CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Wheat	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
July	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Sept.	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Nov.	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Jan.	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2
Mar.	1.09 1/2	1.10 1/2	1.08 1/2	1.09 1/2

## COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 4 (Special).—Following are the cash prices for staple commodities:

	May 4	May 5
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1.48	1.48 1/2
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.46	1.46 1/2
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.25	1.25 1/2
Oats, No. 2 white	.56	.56 1/2
Flour, medium	1.40	1.40 1/2
Lard, prime	11.75	11.80
Pork, mess	27.50	27.50
Beef, family	27.50	27.50
Sugar, granulated	11.75	11.80
Iron, No. 2 Phil.	32.75	32.75
Lead	.27 1/2	.27 1/2
Copper	.16 1/2	.16 1/2
Rubber, No. 1	1.15	1.15
Cotton, midland	25.25	25.25
Steel billets	42.00	42.00
Prime cloths	.07 1/2	.07 1/2
Zinc	.73	.73

Lowest quotations by New York refiners. Prices quoted by leading traders.

# NEW YORK BONDS

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Laclede Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Laclede Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Laclede Gas	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

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Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

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W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
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W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

# NEW YORK CUB

(Quotations to 2:30 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Wright Aero	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Prev. Close
Woolworth	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
W. P. & M. C. 10 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	







WEEKLY REVIEW OF  
CHIEF EVENTS IN  
BRITISH FINANCE

Stock Exchange Rather Quiet—  
Ruhr Occupation Disturbing  
Factor—Shipping Gains

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 4.—Business in the city has been comparatively quiet this week. Apart from the traditional first of May holiday reducing the Stock Exchange's working days to four, activities there have been on the slack side and an easing of values in gilt-edged securities is marked, resulting from profit taking after recent substantial increases.

A certain amount of interest continues to be taken in industrial and, although prices in most cases are under the best of a short time ago, yet they demonstrate a very satisfactory advance on the whole over last year's position, as the following table of representative shares shows:

	High	Low	Close
Armstrongs (engs.)	19 1/2	19 1/4	19 1/2
Associated Cements	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Barker (stores)	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2
Bradford Dyeing	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
Brainerd & Co.	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Coalbrookdale	6 1/2	6 1/4	6 1/2
Cornwall (coal)	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2
P. & O.	1 1/2	1 1/4	1 1/2

## New Capital Issues

New capital issues during the week were on an unimportant scale. Although an analysis of the issues made last month shows that, apart from public loans and treasury bills the amount raised reached a total of £19,330,000, compared with £20,500,000 in April last year, yet the number of prospectuses advertised was very nearly double.

As a matter of fact, the slight falling off in amount is due to a decrease in demands by financial concerns, other groups all showing gains, mining flotations at £2,250,000 being the largest for any month since September, 1920. Money has been in fair demand during the week and 1 1/4 per cent has been paid for day to day loans. It is thought the trend of rates on the money market may henceforward be gradually upward.

## Ruhr Trouble Retards Business

The British business community, already exercised over the economic effects of the Ruhr occupation, seems by no means prepared to support the summary dismissal of the German reparations proposal agreed upon by the French Cabinet. Banking opinion here is said to regard Cuno's indemnity figure as being at a rate around about Germany's paying capacity.

In the Continental situation alone that is holding back what was described by Lord Kylsant, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, this week as the present marked tendency toward trade improvement, and the British estimate of the effect of a continuation of this situation on trade, is shown in yesterday's renewal of the rise in gilt-edged securities after a relapse. The attitude here is that British interests demand that the German offer should be examined by business men as a business proposition and dealt with on business merits.

## Steel Buying Checked

Even steel makers are beginning to realize that the Ruhr occupation is not an unmixed blessing, because their industry since the first week of purchases of coke have no forced prices upward and limited home supplies, that a consequent increase in their own prices has resulted in checking steel buying.

Some inkling of the situation can be obtained from the fact that iron and steel prices have already slightly receded from the peak reached in the middle of last month.

For the moment, however, orders are being briskly filled. Exports from Middlesbrough in April were the greatest since May 1914, and the number of furnaces in blast on the northeast coast now stand at 47, the highest number for two years. On the other hand it is noteworthy that coke prices in Yorkshire are 2s. 6d. to 5s. a ton higher than a few days ago, with a prospect of a further immediate advance.

## Fewer Ships Laid Up

A favorable trade feature may be gathered from statistics just issued by the Chamber of Shipping, showing the number of ships laid up in the principal ports of the United Kingdom, which show a decline to 321, or a little more than 600,000 tons, compared with 411 of more than 750,000 tons at the beginning of the year. This figure of 321 is the lowest since January, 1920, but possibly reflects what may be only a temporary reduction, due to demand for tonnage to carry coal to the Continent. The shipbuilding industry, which has suffered from the Ruhr trouble, although some considerable improvement lately has been registered on the Clyde, received another setback through the lockout of the boilermakers this week, as a result of the union refusing to abide by an agreement made by the federation to which it belongs. A certain amount of repair work already is said to have been driven to continental yards.

## Cotton Trade More Optimistic

It is stated in Motorship that motor vessels now under construction in the United Kingdom at 250,000 tons gross totals nearly a quarter of the steam tonnage total and nearly equal the figure for the rest of the world. As a result of increased inquiry from India and China as well as a revival in the demand from the Levant, although business generally is inactive, the cotton industry is more favorable and there is evidence of a shortage of supplies on many markets that will have to be made up.

The statement in the Morning Post that about £1,000,000 has been paid out in unemployment benefit from the funds of trade unions, on the spinning side in the last two years, shows that the industry has been through. The wool textile index number of Bradford's "weekly wool chart" for April stands at 165 compared with 160 in March. The figures of national revenue continue to show a favorable balance, the latest weekly figure recording an excess of £6,250,000 of revenue over expenditure.

POLITICS CALLED  
BUSINESS FACTOR

Influence Throughout World,  
Says Moody's Review

NEW YORK, May 4.—"Politics is influencing the world's business to a remarkable extent," says Moody's Weekly Review of financial conditions, which goes on to say: "At home politicians are grasping every opportunity to criticize or attack big business; and abroad the Ruhr occupation is a powerful business influence. Since it occurred the British trade balance has been moving adversely, and now sterling exchange is heavy in response to this movement, while francs are strong in response to the improved industrial and political outlook for the French Nation."

"Over-consumption of sugar in the United States and at least five other prominent nations largely explains rise in prices. It is mostly a case of high wages and popular extravagance. Production meanwhile is expanding but slowly."

"The Cuban sugar companies, if prices merely hold at the average of the past four months, should make the next largest profits per pound ever recorded. These profits should be about 1 1/2 cents, against a high record of 3 1/2 cents, while the next highest record was 1-1/3 cents. At the most conservative estimate, this year's profits prior to depreciation and interest charges should be about 1 1/4 cents."

"The agricultural recovery seems more nominal than real, since the purchasing power of the farmer fell from a yearly maximum of 112 per cent of pre-war times to a monthly minimum of 92 per cent. So it is that the discontent of the farmer looks like a powerful political factor."

IRON PRODUCTION  
IS TEN PER CENT  
GREATER THAN 1916

With the continued halt in new buying of iron and finished steel, returns for iron production in April, showing all records again broken, are significant as bearing on future relation of supply and demand, at 3,547,551 tons for 30 days, according to the Iron Age, which continues:

April output compares with 3,523,885 for 31 days of March, the daily rate last month being 113,252 tons compared with 113,673 in March. We estimate capacity of 310 furnaces in blast May 1 at 119,580 tons a day, compared with 116,100 for 298 furnaces in operation one month previous.

The country is producing iron at a yearly rate of no less than 44,000,000 tons, or more than 10 per cent in excess of 39,434,000 tons in the record year, 1916.

Manufacturing consumers of steel are still urgent in demands for deliveries on old orders, but since current market prices are well above those paid for steel now being shipped, it remains to be seen what the buying power is at the new contract level.

There are signs that buyers are not scrambling for material after the manner of 1920, their view being that production will be equal to demand.

On the other hand, the policy of some sellers is based on the belief that steel production will be affected by the drawing away of labor to outdoor work and later by summer temperatures.

St. Paul has placed 40,000 tons of rails with the Gary mill, and the Central is reported to have divided 42,000 tons between Gary and Ensley, Ala., mills; Great Northern has bought 7500 tons and Pere Marquette 5000.

New York Central is inquiring for 160,000 tons. The Ford Motor Company, which recently suspended some strip steel deliveries, has not held up shipments on cold finished steel bars as well as bolts, but significance of this action is not clear, seeing that for some time its orders have run more than 25 per cent above its output of 6000 cars a day.

IMPROVEMENT IN  
WICKWIRE STEEL

The \$288,000 balance earned by the Wickwire Spencer Steel Corporation after all charges, including depreciation and sinking fund for the first quarter of 1923, is in refreshing contrast to the \$2,700,000 deficit of two years ago and the \$840,000 final loss last year. It shows that the Worcester-Buffalo company has now a firm grip upon its operating problems, and is getting the full benefit of the current steel boom.

Nothing perhaps better demonstrates that than the fact that with the volume of business fully as large as at the peak of 1920 the number of employees is 25 per cent less. The turnover in the first quarter was at the rate of more than \$33,000,000, compared with \$32,600,000 actual in 1920, \$12,100,000 in 1921 and \$17,200,000 last year.

All the corporation's plants are running full, with at least six months of substantial business ahead. The second quarter's net profit will be as large and probably substantially larger than for the first three months.

Although the full year's dividend on the \$7,725,000 8 per cent preferred will thus be covered in the first half year with a margin to spare, it is unlikely that a resumption of preferred dividends will be considered. The management and directors still consider it advisable to strengthen the working capital position and to plow back earnings into the business.

PALERMO PORT  
FUNDS REDUCED

ROME, May 4.—The Mussolini Government has cut the appropriation of John McArthur's Italo-American Construction Company for the construction of the Port of Palermo from 210,000,000 to 160,000,000 lire, but agreement has been reached to continue the work. American business men who have recently seen Mussolini say he still wants American capital, but insists on strictest economy.

Three Anglo-American companies are competing for telephone concessions but none has yet been given.

PENNSYLVANIA'S  
MARCH SHOWING  
BEST THIS YEAR

Gross and Net Earnings Above  
Two Previous Months and  
Operating Ratio Lower

With March gross revenues nearly \$5,000,000 greater than for the corresponding month a year ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad made the best showing thus far in 1923 and at the same time managed to keep its operating ratio below 80 per cent for the first time this year.

Gross revenues were \$60,331,996, approximately 8.5 per cent above those of March, 1922, notwithstanding that the latter was a high month due to the flood of coal shipped in anticipation of the anthracite and bituminous strikes. Net operating income was reduced, however, by \$2,807,849 due to higher maintenance and transportation expenses.

The operating ratio for March was 79.5 per cent, comparing with 74.2 per cent in March, 1922, but compares favorably with February, when the ratio was 85.5 per cent and with the January record of 85.8 per cent.

The operating expense for March compares as follows:

	1923	1922
Freight revenue	\$42,775,149	\$40,623,051
Passenger revenue	12,061,911	10,911,196
Total operating revenue	54,837,060	51,534,247
Maintenance of way	4,961,332	5,286,412
Maintenance of equipment	15,859,097	15,892,145
Transportation	24,326,760	19,672,857
Net operating income	\$8,122,775	\$11,311,710
Operating ratio	79.5%	74.2%

For the first quarter of the year freight revenues were \$114,075,241, an increase of \$11,313,990, and passenger revenues \$35,892,686, an increase of \$3,288,498. Total railway operating revenues were \$165,457,739, an increase of \$15,641,741.

Operating expenses, however, increased by \$23,019,353, of which \$7,827,639 was in maintenance for equipment and \$14,207,679 for transportation, so that net railway operating income decreased \$6,300,991 to \$17,008,250. The March net of \$8,774,189 compares with \$3,269,014 in February and with \$5,162,065 in January.

UNDERGROUND  
ELECTRIC STOCK  
LONDON FEATURE

LONDON, May 4.—Underground electric stock was a strong feature on the stock exchange here today. Dealings in home rails on the whole were irregular, however.

Argentine rails were slightly higher. Gilt-edged issues were steady. Dollar Tintos was 38 1/2. Mexican Eagle was 1 1/4.

The markets in the main had a listless tone, with price changes irregular due chiefly to the usual week-end settlements.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call money..... Boston New York  
Renewal rate..... 5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Outside call..... 5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Year money..... 5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Customer's..... 5 1/2% 5 1/2%  
Individual, col. ins..... 5 1/2% 5 1/2%

Bar silver in New York..... Today Yesterday  
Bar silver in London..... 32 1/2 32 1/2  
Mexican dollars..... 5 1/2 5 1/2  
Bar gold..... 88 1/2 88 1/2  
Canadian ex dis..... 1 1/2 1 1/2  
Domestic bar silver..... 99 1/2 99 1/2

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
60-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
30-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Less Known Banks..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
60-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
30-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
Eligible Private Bankers..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
60-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%  
30-day days..... 4 1/2% 4 1/2%

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States quote the discount rate as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
New York	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Chicago	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Francisco	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Cleveland	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Richmond	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Louis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Philadelphia	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
San Antonio	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Memphis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
Indianapolis	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
St. Paul	4 1/2%	4 1/2%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges..... \$59,000,000 \$748,000,000  
Year ago today..... \$1,000,000 \$75,000,000  
Balance forward..... \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000  
Y. R. bank credit..... 25,072,802 66,000,000

## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figure:

	Current	Prev.	Parity
Demand	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
Cables	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.82 1/2	\$4.84 1/2
French franc	.0578	.0571	.192
Swiss franc	.1802	.1805	.192
Life	.0489	.0490	.192
Mark	.027	.0264	.438
Holland	.3907	.3912	.402
Sweden	2.064	2.060	.268
Norway	1.695	1.710	.268
Denmark	1.352	1.354	.268
Spain	.1020	.1020	.192
Portugal	.045	.045	1.08
Italy	.0120	.0120	.268
Austria	.014	.014	.2026
Argentina	.826	.826	.3648
Chile	.0120	.0120	.268
Poland	.021	.021	.234
Hungary	.000475	.000475	.268
Czechoslovakia	.02774	.0278	.192
Rumania	.0048	.0048	.192
Shanghai (tael)	7550	7550	10832
Hong Kong	5.6374	5.6374	.78
Bombay	.3135	.3137	.4866
Yokohama	.4910	.4910	.78
Manila	.3225	.3225	1.0342
Peru	.1265	.1265	.268
Chile	.430	.430	.4868

## New Name For Bond House

The name of Weeks, Lewis & Bull Company, investment bond house, has been changed to Bull & Rockwell Company, Mr. Weeks continues active connection with the Boston office, 161 Devonshire Street. An office has been opened at 50 Pine Street, New York, under the management of J. W. Rockwell Jr. and Embree H. Henderson.

## GERMAN MARKS SLUMP

LONDON, May 4.—German marks here today fell further, to 180,000 to the pound sterling (approximately 40,000 to the dollar) on the stock exchange.

## Wool Active And Firm

LONDON, May 4.—At the wool auctions yesterday 13,814 bales were offered. Offerings met with an active demand and prices held firm, practically all descriptions being sold.

HIGHER PRICES  
ABROAD CAUSE  
RISE IN WHEAT

CHICAGO, May 4.—Influenced chiefly by an unexpected upturn in Liverpool quotations, the wheat market here scored an advance today during the early dealings.

The opening which ranged from 1/4 to 1 1/4¢ higher, with July 1 1/2¢ to 1 1/4¢, was followed by something of a reaction but then by new gains.

After opening 1/4 to 1/2¢ higher, July 8 1/4¢, the corn market sagged a little, and then hardened again. Oats opened unchanged to 1/4¢ up, July 4 1/4¢ to 4 1/2¢ and later showed near to the initial figures.

FORD MOTOR CO.  
STATEMENT ONE  
OF BIG GROWTH

The Ford Motor Company's statement as filed with the Massachusetts commissioner of corporations as of Feb. 28, last, shows:

Cash on hand \$159,605,687 compared with \$109,232,732 a year ago. Merchandise and stock in process \$83,693,884 compared with \$45,208,094 a year ago. Accounts payable \$21,488,980 compared with \$33,080,894 a year ago. The profit and loss surplus was \$359,777,598 compared with \$240,478,736 a year ago.

SUGAR PRICES  
LOWER TODAY

NEW YORK, May 4.—Because of a break in the option market today, operators are offering Cuban raw sugar at 5 1/2¢. The last previous sale 6¢.

Raw sugar opened off 15 points to 35 at a weak and active call today, due to heavy liquidation. July, September, and December were most active.

BOARD OF TRADE  
IS 'CONTRACT MARKET'

CHICAGO, May 4.—The Chicago Board of Trade today is experiencing its first day of operation as a contract market, required by the grain futures act, recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Official designation as a contract market was given by the Department of Agriculture yesterday, which was the final step necessary to put the law in effect.

APRIL BIG MONTH  
FOR AUTOMOBILES

Carload shipping reports received by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce indicate a production in excess of 364,000 motor vehicles in April, or 10,000 more than the previous record in March and 60 per cent greater than April of last year.

Schedules for May and June are large, but after that a seasonal decline may be expected, although with substantial figures certain for the last half of the year.

ENAMELING HAS  
EARNINGS GAIN

April earnings of the National Enameling & Stamping Co. showed a moderate increase over those of the first quarter and are estimated to be approximately \$15 a share on the common stock on an annual basis.

The first quarter's earnings available for dividends approximated \$650,000, equal after preferred stock dividend requirements, to about \$3 a share or \$12 on an annual basis.

Utah Apex Mining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the preferred stock, payable June 15 to stock of record May 15.

American Cooled Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred and common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record May 15.

Casella Company of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the preferred stock, payable May 15 to stock of record May 15.

Building in New England

Statistics of building and engineering operations in New England, compiled by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, show contracts awarded in the week ending May 1, 1923, amounted to \$8,942,900. In the corresponding period of 1922 they were \$8,475,300; in 1921, \$2,712,900.

Reserve Bank Loan Level

Loans and discounts of 77 leading banks reporting to the Federal Reserve Board stand at \$11,821,111,000. Compared with the low level of last July, loans show an increase of \$1,081,975,000, but there has been a decline of \$65,068,000 from the peak of two weeks ago.

Maxwell Motor's Assets

The Maxwell Motor Corporation's balance sheet of March 31, 1923, shows current net assets \$18,211,776, including cash \$3,297,644, bank acceptances and securities of \$2,044,255. Current liabilities are \$7,023,303, including \$2,103,553 series B, notes due June 1, 1923.

Company's Sales Larger

BALTIMORE, May 4.—Sales of the American Wholesale Corporation for April amounted to \$1,828,233, compared with \$2,107,447 in the similar month last year, a decrease of \$271,163.

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ENAMELING HAS  
EARNINGS GAIN



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Broker for mining properties.  
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Ready-to-Wear, Dry Goods, Shoes,  
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ods. The lowest prices for which QUALITY  
goods can be sold.

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## CROFTON

THE SHOE MAN  
Headquarters for Kewpie Twin Shoes  
Shoes for the Whole Family  
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## H. S. WEBB &amp; CO.

Retailers of  
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## GOODE &amp; BELEW

Cleaners and Dyers  
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## RAY E. GOODE

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Phone Glendale 364

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130 S. Brand Blvd. Glendale, California  
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Mortgages, Fire Insurance  
A. L. BAIRD, Mar. Real Estate Dept.  
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## The Broadway Tailor

Maker of Correct Dress  
CLEANING  
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PAUL ROM, Proprietor  
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## First National Bank

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A pleasant and profitable place to purchase your  
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables.

Just Phone Glendale 181-We Deliver

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Everything in Hardware  
Sporting Goods  
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"Matchless Candies" FLORENCE COOK, Prop.  
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Breakfast, Lunches  
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## Glendale

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## THE HOME FORUM

## "The World Runs on Wheels"

MASTER JOHN STOW, contemplating the "number of cars, drays, carts, and coaches," in his London of about 1593, "more than hath been accustomed," has a contemporary sound in this year of 1923, though in the large cities with which I am acquainted the cars predominate, the drays and carts become more and more negligible, and there are no coaches. This, to be sure, is a quibble, for a car of our own time is something different from a car when Master Stow was writing his "Survey of London." Just what the word meant to him I do not know, and what it means to me is a kind of vehicle that Master John could not have imagined. We have it in common that he found the traffic of his time crowded and difficult, and so do I: evidently the conflict of interests between the man on wheels and the man on his feet is no new thing. But the outward aspect has changed with the centuries.

"The coachman," wrote Master Stow, "rides behind the horse tails, lashed them, and lashed not behind him; the drayman sitteth and sleepeth on his dray, and letteth his horse lead him home. I know that, by the good laws and customs of this city, shodde carts are forbidden to enter the same, except upon reasonable cause, as service of the prince, or such like; they be tolerated." A shodde cart was one with wheels bound, or shod, with iron, and a grand noise-maker it must have been over rough cobblestones. "Also," continues Master Stow, "that the fore horse of every carriage should be led by hand; but these good orders are not observed. Of old time coaches were not known in this island, but chariots or whirlicotes, then so called, and they only used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them. King Richard II, he reminds his liege lords, 'took to wife Anne daughter to the King of Bohemia, that first brought hither the riding upon side-saddles; and so was the riding in whirlicotes and chariots forsaken, except at coronations and such like spectacles; but now of late years the use of coaches, brought out of Germany, is taken up, and made so common, as there is neither distinction of time nor difference of persons observed; for the world runs on wheels with many whose parents were glad to go on foot.' So it does nowadays; and it is still observedly easier to enact good orders than to enforce them. I wonder what a whirlicote looked like. The dictionary tells me that it was a wheel-carriage, but so, in its humbler way, is a wheelbarrow. I like sometimes to dip into Master Stow's 'Survey,' though I have never

read it through, nor ever expect to. "I have attempted the discovery of London, my native soil and country," wrote the antiquary, "at the desire and persuasion of some of my good friends, as well because I have been sundry antiquities myself touching that place, as also for that through search of records to other purposes, divers written helps are come to my hands, which few others have been fortunate to meet withal; fearing that none would attempt and finish it, as few have essayed any, I chose rather (amongst other my labours) to handle it after my plain manner, than to leave it unperformed." It is the plain manner that gives savor to Master John's writing, and makes his account so vivid and readable. A tall, lean man, of a cheerful and pleasant countenance, Master John had "poked about" London as no other of his time had probably ever poked. He was a tailor by vocation; he seems to have been self-educated, and to have acquired, nobody knows how, a taste for literature and antiquities that made him collaborate in the publication of an edition of Chaucer, and collect what an unfriendly critic, a contemporary Bishop (who should have had more respect for them), called "a great store of foliose fabulous bores of old print." I, for one, am glad he collected them, for those foolish fabulous bores enriched the "Survey." The hobby ran away with the tailoring: one might say the hobby horse out-distanced the goose, for Stow eventually gave up his business and devoted himself altogether to antiquarianism. "He always protested," said his literary executor, "never to have written anything either for malice, fear, or favour, nor to seek his own particular end of vain glory; and that his only pains and care was to write truth."

One can easily picture in imagination Master Stow showing a visitor around town in sixteenth century London. A rare guide he must have been, with his intimate knowledge of the history and tradition of every nook and corner, so far as it could be recovered from ancient documents and those "foliose fabulous bores of old print." Tailoring seems to have been a comfortably remunerative employment, for his library represented considerable expenditure, and Stow, after he gave up tailoring, became in his late years so poor and distinguished that James I issued letters authorizing him and his deputies to seek and collect "voluntary contribution and kind gratuities" from the King's subjects, an act of royal beneficence which, indeed, cost the King nothing and netted the historian hardly more.

London stone—that "great stone called London stone, fixed in the ground very deep, fastened with bars of iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if carts do run against it through negligence, the wheels be broken, and the stone itself unshaken," which had stood firm at least since the time of Athelstan, King of the West Saxons—may well have been a favorite landmark to show the visitor. "Some have said," wrote Master John, and no doubt had often expounded to wondering ears, "this stone to be set as a mark in the middle of the city within the walls; but in truth it standeth far nearer unto the river of Thames than to the wall of the city; some others have said the same to be set for the tendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors at their appointed days and times; but in later times payments were more usually made at the font in Pont's church, and now most commonly at the Royal Exchange; some again have imagined the same to be set up by one John or Thomas Londonstone dwelling there against; but more likely it is that such men have taken name of the stone than the stone of them, as did John at Noke, Thomas at Silie, William at Wall, or at Well, etc."

It was characteristic of Master Stow that he had usually a grain of salt to his tongue when he was writing the statements or opinions that came his way as an antiquarian. Or again, imagination may hear him telling his companion, perhaps a customer of the tailor shop come up to town to replenish his wardrobe, about how a neighbor to the stone had been wont to come riding along the narrow street. This was the "Earl of Oxford, father of him that now liveth"; and he "hath been noted within these forty years to have ridden into this city, and so to his house by London stone, with eighty gentlemen in a liver of Reading tawny, with chains of gold about their necks, before him, and one hundred tall yeomen, in the like livery, to follow him without chains, but all having his cognizance of the blue bar embroidered on their left shoulder. As a spectacle it must have been, and certainly more appealing to the eye than if the noble Earl had come dashing into town in a big yellow touring car with his cognizance of the blue bar prettily painted on the door panel.

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## Keeping Holiday With Burns

We had been wandering along the banks of Burns' Bonnie Doon to sniff the hawthorne and pull a rose for his sake. We could almost hear that hard of simple folk, singing his canty lines in the soft Scottish burr.

"Aft hae I roved by bonie Doon  
To see the woodbine twine."  
"Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose  
Upon its thorny tree."

We stood upon the "Brig o' Doon," and gazed upon the gently flowing stream and sang

"Flow gently sweet Afton  
Among thy green bowers"

And the hill of the stream fell in with the cadence of the air, as it sparkled over the pebbly bottom or ran swiftly "among the long grasses."  
You may pick his book up anywhere, and always find a human picture or some tender human touch, and feel the poet's love for everything that moves and breathes, from the humble cotter to the tiny mouse. As we

glimpsed the fields afar, the whimsically tender lines of the poem came to us:

"Wee, sleeket, cowrin', tim'rous beastie,  
O what a panic's in thy breastie!  
Thou need na start awa' sae hasty  
Wi' bick'rin' brattle!"  
"I'm truly sorry man's dominion  
Has broken Nature's social union."

Suddenly, from the farther bank, came those very lines we had before been humming, sung now by lusty throats and rolled in rich burrs from tongues used to the dialect.

"Ye banks and braes o' Bonnie Doon."

There in the memorial erected to Bobbie Burns' memory were gathered some of the very folk for whom he wrote those songs. Singing their hearts out they were, utterly unheeding of our presence. Down the seamed faces, wrinkled with toil, coursed the tears, unashamed. The stern lines relaxed, the careful eyes brightened with the "light o' their days."

It was a holiday and, like ourselves, these people had been wandering with their loved Bobbie along the banks of Doon. Then the lines of "Sweet Afton" rolled from their lips, and the sweet peace of that gently flowing stream seemed to settle over their faces, and nestle in their hearts. Then laughter crept into their eyes, a rollicking spirit fused the group into one "brotherhood" as "Should Auld Acquaintance" was struck into.

From all of us it seemed as if the years had slipped "awa' back," and we were singing with their poet, one in time, one in feeling—stranger tourists and homespun natives, and his words came with prophetic force—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gowd for a' that."  
"Then let us pray that come it may,  
As come it will for a' that,  
That man to man the world o'er  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

Shoulders straightened, and again that rollicking twinkle of fun in the eyes and about the brow mouths as someone began lustily to sing—

"John Anderson my jo, John,  
When first we were acquaint  
Your locks were like the raven,  
Your bonie brow was bent."

And many another song they sang. Just hearts and faces they seemed to us as we turned to steal away.

So we left them singing, and so to us they will be singing yet those songs from the simple heart of Bobbie Burns. The words of that best loved song of his floated over the green to us and truly we could say they well described our thoughts of the poet himself—

"O' a' the airts the wind can blaw,  
I dearly like the west;  
There wild woods grow and rivers  
row,  
And mony a hill between."

"There's not a bonie flower that  
By fountain, shaw, or green;  
There's not a bonie bird that sings,  
But minds me o' my Jean."

## Tahiti

In the heart of the Southern Seas, the jewel island of Tahiti rises from out the mist in lonely majesty. It basks peacefully in the tropical sunshine; its shores caressed by the gentle waves of the Pacific.

Papeete, built at the foot of the mountains, peopled by dusky natives dressed in semi-European costumes, bedecked with bright-hued beads and wreaths of sweet-smelling flowers—is the tropical village of our dreams. Wandering through the rough, cobbled streets, on either side of which are magnificent ancient trees, their boughs meeting overhead, the traveler is enraptured by the quaint, old-world air of Papeete, hidden and serene.

The stillness is only broken by the droning of bees, the song of a bird or the soft, fascinating voice of the South-Sea Islander as he passes lazily on his way.

The gardens are a dream of beauty, a wild riot of color, a tangled mass of richly perfumed, exotic flowers, allowed to grow as nature intended, untouched by the hand of man. In the heart of the lush, green house is built a cool and attractive dwelling, peeping from out this wild profusion. Rich coconut plantations fringe the village—the production from which the natives obtain their livelihood.

The day passes drowsily to an end. The sun sinks over the harbor, a flaming ball casting a golden glow over the sea, throwing its reflection on the dark clouds behind the island, making its peaks stand out sharp and clear. Slowly the colorings melt into soft greens and blues, ever changing until the heavens are deep purple. Silently a boat glides across the still water to its mooring, the natives crooning a weird song, keeping time to the rhythm of their oars. Lights appear on the shore all about the tall palms and banana trees against the dark. Darkness envelops the island with a swift hand, and thus begins the wonderful tropical night.

## May

(Adapted from the Japanese)  
In the morning I heard the song of a frog, turned silent  
By a petal dropped on his mouth from the cherry trees.

At noon there was sun and stillness and cloudless sky  
And the breath from the butterflies' wings was the only breeze.

At sunset the crows sat sombrely cawing aloud  
Watching the sun go in scarlet flame from their sight.

And the ghosts of foxes played lightly under the moon  
Where my narcissus beds shone like frost in the night.

—Elizabeth J. Coatsworth, in "Fox Footprints."

## The Magnolia in Woodcut

THE name of Batten stands high in that domain of art connected with water-color woodcuts. John D. Batten, the husband of Mary Batten, if not exactly the pioneer, which to the writer is an open question, at any rate, shares the honor with his collaborator, Mr. F. Morley Fletcher. In the first instance Mr. Batten, who is a distinguished painter, with a liking for tempera, seems to have confined himself to designing, whereas his collaborator did the cutting and printing. "Eve" (1896) being the first specimen, the first really finished print, produced in England, according to what is generally known as the Japanese process.

By and by Mr. Batten found a new



Magnolia. From the Water-Color Woodcut by Mary Batten

## Pflicht

Üebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Die meisten Menschen meinen, sie halten sich klar darüber, was Pflicht bedeutet, sie wüssten sehr wohl, was von ihnen verlangt wird, und verstehen auch, ihre Verpflichtungen zu erfüllen. Aber die Erfüllung ihrer Pflicht oder dessen, was die Menschen dafür halten, macht sie in so vielen Fällen unglücklich und verursacht ihnen solches Unbehagen, dass sich einem die Frage aufdrängt: ob sie tatsächlich, wie sie manchmal glauben, so genau wissen, was Pflicht ist, und worin ihre Erfüllung besteht.

Es ist leicht, die ethische Bedeutung von Pflicht als Richtschnur für eine Lebensführung anzunehmen, die wir die sittliche Verantwortung haben durchzuführen, leicht zu verstehen, dass Pflichtgefühl dem Rechten am nächsten kommt und dass Pflicht das ist, was wir tun sollten. So halten es wohl fast alle Menschen für ihre Pflicht, die Wahrheit zu erkennen und wenn nötig zu verkünden, Gott zu lieben und ihren Mitmenschen zu dienen. Auch wird zugegeben, dass das Versäumnis selbstverständlicher Pflichten für viel Unglück in der Welt verantwortlich ist. Wo aber die Annahme besteht, dass man durch Recht tun seine Gesundheit und sein Glück einbüßen kann, dass man selbst und dass andere darunter leiden können, wenn man seine Pflicht erfüllt, da ist offenbar eine unklare oder falsche Auffassung von Pflicht vorhanden. Man hat daher das Gefühl, etwas besonders Aufklärendes und Ermüthendes über diesen Gegenstand gefunden zu haben, wenn man in "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit" (S. 385) Mrs. Eddy's Satz liest: "Was auch immer deine Pflicht ist, kannst du tun, ohne dir zu schaden."

Wer seine Pflicht erfüllen kann, ohne sich von der Furcht vor den Folgen lähmen zu lassen, auch wenn dabei sogenannte materiellen Gesundheitsgesetzen zuwidergehandelt wird, wer trotz gegnerischer Kritik den rechten Weg verfolgt, wer tut, was er als das Rechte erkennt, obwohl es andere für falsch halten, — der muss einen viel höheren Begriff von Recht haben, als er in der sterblichen Annahme zu finden ist. Durch die Linse der unbeständigen Annahme betrachtet, mag Recht dem Wechsel unterworfen sein. Wie es in der christlichen Wissenschaft verstanden wird, ist Recht das, was mit den unwandlungsbaren Gesetzen von Gottes Weltall übereinstimmt. Auf menschliche Angelegenheiten bezogen, ist eine richtige Lebensführung also jenes Ver-

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\*) Prediger 12:13, nach der engl. Bibelübersetzung.

## Duty.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST people feel they understand the meaning of duty; that they are aware of what is required of them, and know how to perform their obligations. Discomfort and unhappiness, however, so frequently accompany the performance of what is believed to be duty that the question arises whether men understand, as well as they sometimes think they do, what duty really is, and how it is to be fulfilled.

It is easy to accept the ethical definition of duty as a course of conduct which one is morally bound to observe; to understand that duty is that which is nearest right; that it is what one ought to do. Nearly every one believes, for example, that it is one's duty to know the truth and, if necessary, to tell the truth, to love God, and to serve one's fellow men. It is also admitted that evasion of plain duty is responsible for much of the world's discord. While the belief remains, however, that one may suffer loss of health or happiness when one is striving to do right, that harm may come to oneself or others through doing one's duty, there is evidently a confused or mistaken sense of duty. It is, therefore, with a feeling of having found something peculiarly enlightening and encouraging on the subject that one reads Mrs. Eddy's declaration in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 385): "Whatever it is your duty to do, you can do without harm to yourself."

To be able to perform one's duty without depressing fear of consequences, if supposedly violating so-called material laws of health; to follow a true course, regardless of adverse criticism; to do what one knows is right, when others declare it to be wrong, — this requires a much higher sense of right than is included in mortal belief. Right, viewed through the lens of variable belief, may seem to be mutable. Right, as understood in Christian Science, is that which accords with the unchanging laws of God's universe. In human affairs, right conduct is, therefore, necessarily that deportment which most nearly approximates the spiritually good. What is spiritually right is altogether right, because God is what He is, — infinite, ever operative divine Love, expressed in perfect goodness. Nothing else exists in reality. One's never ceasing duty is, therefore, to conform to God's law of right or good in every thought and act, so far and so fast as one may come to understand spiritual Truth, which is always right. In work as in play, in serious associations as in brighter moods, one's duty is ever to think and to act in a way to prove that spiritual man reflects the beautiful, the joyous, the strong, the pure qualities of divine Mind. How lovely and how healing a

thing duty becomes when viewed as divinely directed conduct, which has no object but to make men happier and freer than they have been under the misguidance of human will! It is because God's law establishes and maintains harmony that men ought to obey it. Rightness and goodness are inextricably associated in dutiful daily living. They require doing, in all circumstances, the thing which will most increase the reign of good on earth. Duty to family, to friend, to business, to church, and to state is not less exacting, but more exalted, when regarded as conduct through which God will be more clearly reflected and, therefore, better known, as comfortingly and healingly near and good to all. It was, surely, such a comprehensive, and yet workable concept of duty that inspired Mrs. Eddy to write in Science and Health (p. 496): "You will learn that in Christian Science the first duty is to obey God, to have one Mind, and to love another as yourself."

When one is honestly striving to love God with all one's heart and to "keep his commandments," because one understands that, as it is written in Ecclesiastes, "this is the whole duty of man," one's obligation to love and serve one's neighbor is not thereby lessened. Indeed, this duty becomes plainer and more imperative, yet, withal, happier, in proportion to one's intelligent love of God, good, as divine Principle. It is pleasant to love one's neighbor; and the pleasantness of dwelling together in unity is an illustration of the benignity that operates in all of God's laws. If one is loving God and loving spiritual man as God's reflection, it becomes natural and easy to keep one's thoughts filled with love toward one's neighbor rather than with hate or even mild dislike.

Duty rightly understood thus becomes spiritually synonymous with love. One may, through compulsion, perform all that is required of one; but if one does not reflect divine Love by loving, one is not truly dutiful; for only spiritual love can discern right as the expression of divine Principle. One's only duty, indeed, is to gain a demonstrable understanding of God, and, gaining it, to use it in bringing more of harmony to earth. Concerning this point, Mrs. Eddy declares in Science and Health (p. 37): "It is possible, — yes, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman, — to follow, in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

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## River Moons

The double moon, one on the high back drop of the west, one on the curve of the river face,

The sky moon, of fire and the river moon of water,  
I am taking these home in a basket, hung on an elbow, such a teeny weeny elbow,

I saw them last night, a cradle moon, two horns of a moon, such an early hopeful moon, such a child's moon for all young hearts to make a picture of.

The river — I remember this like a picture — the river was the upper twist of a written question mark.

I know now it takes many years to write a river, a twist of water asking a question. And white stars moved when the moon moved, and

one red star kept burning, and the Big Dipper was almost overhead.

— Carl Sandburg, in "Smoke and Steel."

## SCIENCE

AND

## HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1923

## Editorials

IN A highly important article, prepared for The Christian Science Monitor and printed elsewhere on this page, Mr. Bernard M. Baruch rejects as wholly inadequate the financial proposals of Germany, but goes on to say: "It is patent that no German Government can deal frankly enough with its population, for political reasons, to make an entertainable proposal." As Mr. Baruch was penning this incontrovertible fact, Poincaré was rejecting, with scorn, the German proposals, thereby giving additional significance and force to Mr. Baruch's closing phrase: "For equally patent political reasons, no French Government could accept an offer of German origin."

The manner in which the political leaders of these two nations have involved themselves in what seems almost an inextricable entanglement, because of the falsehoods with which they have fed their people, and the false hopes and convictions which they have instilled in the popular mind, is paralleled in other diplomatic situations. The first Lausanne Conference failed because of the insistence of the Turkish representatives upon the abrogation of the capitulations. When it was pointed out to them that other nations could not for a moment trust Turkey for the protection of their nationals in Turkish territory, they nevertheless persisted in the demand. The Japanese representative tactfully referred to the fact that his Nation accepted the extraterritoriality of the nationals of other nations for some forty years before the Japanese system had been so amended as to insure them safety under Japanese law. The Turks were still obdurate, publicly basing their opposition on the allegation that Turkey was a civilized state, and entitled to enforce its own laws upon all within its borders. But privately they confessed to the other representatives at the conference that the belief in complete sovereignty had been so thoroughly instilled into the minds of the Turkish masses that no representative would venture to take any retrograde step, lest on his return he be put to death.

Even in England the promises made by Mr. Lloyd George for electioneering purposes in the famous Khaki election so misled the minds of the people that, when it came to making the necessary concessions in the various conferences held in the hope of reconstructing Europe, the British representatives were compelled to adhere to a policy which they knew to be obstructive, if not indeed suicidal, out of deference to a public sentiment which they themselves had developed at home.

And so now the world finds Germany and France at an impasse, simply because the extreme and unwarrantable assertions and promises of the politicians in each nation have fixed in the minds of the people certain unjustifiable convictions, and have aroused in them certain ambitions, desires, and demands which can by no earthly possibility be complied with. The negotiations cannot, for some time at least, take the intelligent form of a conference between competent economists and financiers seeking to establish a just composition of the conflicting claims. They are complicated by the political necessity of deferring to a public sentiment as ill instructed in France as it is in Germany, as ignorant and insular in the one country as in the other, and yet a sentiment to which the negotiators must bow if the result of their negotiations is to be accepted, and what is of importance chiefly to them, they are not to lose their political heads.

There is a lesson in this situation for politicians who have any desire to be statesmen. It is the old lesson taught picturesquely in the story of the Frankenstein monster. It is easy enough to create a false and unjustifiable and dangerous public sentiment, and a simple enough matter to use this public sentiment and will as a force whereby an ambitious politician may be carried into a position of power. But it is not so easy, once that position has been obtained, to satisfy the aspirations thus aroused. The public man who builds such an edifice of unjustifiable hopes and beliefs is sure to be destroyed when the inevitable collapse comes.

THERE is every indication that the people of the United States, without any blare of trumpets or display of banners, are about to administer to those individuals and organizations which have undertaken to control sugar prices to their profit an emphatic rebuke in the form of a lesson in applied economics. Rallied by the leaders of women's organizations, housewives and families throughout the country have indicated their determination to defeat the sugar profiteers by observing the strictest economy in the use of sweets of every kind. It was proved during the war period that the sugar portion can be reduced without difficulty and with but little inconvenience. In the face of what was supposed to be an economic emergency at that time, vast quantities of sugar were conserved for the use of the soldiers in camps and at the front. Now, in face of an artificial emergency clearly created in the hope that the American people will carelessly overlook the imposition upon them, as strict a measure of conservation is proposed, voluntarily, but with a somewhat different object in view.

Semi-official approval of what amounts to a sugar boycott has been given by Secretary Hoover, who regards it as entirely consistent, in the circumstances, to resort to this form of mild compulsion, while President Harding declares private individuals are acting clearly within their rights. No other really effective means is offered. The people have learned from long experience, and the price manipulators have profited by the knowledge, that the processes of a governmental investigation are too tedious and too uncertain to be depended upon in an emergency

such as that now existing. Before the law can take its slow course the damage will have been done. Those who set about it to profit at the expense of the public will have pocketed their gains and the people be left without recourse. The time to act is now, and it would seem that the quickest and most effective method of attack is the one which has been adopted.

It has been made apparent that there is no actual shortage of sugar. The world supply is ample for all reasonable needs. Nevertheless the tendency of the market has been constantly upward for months, even while investigations and possible prosecutions have been threatened. The process is as effective as it is simple. The dealer from whom the family buys its supplies will not suffer. He will simply reflect the lessened buying to the wholesaler, and he in turn to the jobber. The effect can be made apparent in a day or a week; just as the ultimate consumers elect. If the prices now being demanded are fictitious, as it appears, they can be forced downward almost immediately. The decision as to whether or not the weapon chosen will be made effective rests with every family.

A HAZARD assumed by those who attend "schools of politics," as those somewhat modern institutions which have sprung up throughout the United States are called, is that of being taught or being brought under the tutelary influence of those to whom has been delegated the privilege of teaching and expounding their particular theories of civic government.

Just now there is presented an unprecedented opportunity for the inculcation of the theories of the self-styled political economists. In America several million women have been added to the lists of qualified electors. Many of them stand anxiously at the door, waiting to learn how best to make use of the privileges which they have gained. They are anxious to be taught, anxious to make their votes effective, and anxious to take part in the great work in which they have enlisted. So it is quite natural that the schools of politics which have been organized should be attended by those women who have not found it convenient or possible to associate themselves with those clubs and leagues of women voters which devote serious and continued study to political problems, as well as to the means and methods recommended for the solution of those problems.

At a recent session of the School of Politics of Smith College, somewhat more than 300 women and girls, the latter students at the college, were told by one of the speakers that "the American people, who claim to be the freest people, and to have the most democratic government on earth, are, in reality, governed by a complex system of oligarchies, of which their political parties form the parts most difficult to control." A strong indictment was presented by the speaker, under which it was affirmatively shown that although the present dominant party organizations have existed for many years, they are, in fact, simply agencies composed of office-holders, would-be office-holders, and those who expect special favors from the office-holders. It was inquired why, with this history before them, the American people seemed unable to make over either of the "old parties" or to "throw them into the scrap heap."

Possibly it could be made to appear, even when accepting the indictment against the political parties as proved, that the people are neither impotent nor careless in the assertion of their rights and liberties. A survey of the political history of the country covering a period of a quarter of a century, more or less, might convince the inquisitive student of affairs that neither of the political parties controls the destinies of a people which "claims to be the freest and to have the most democratic government on earth." Instead of the political parties controlling the economic destinies of the people, it might more conclusively appear that the people in fact control the final decisions of their parties by the flexible power of the ballot. No national election has recently been won by the fixed voting strength of either of the major parties. The independent or unattached voters hold within their hands not only the destinies of the people, but the future of the political organizations. What is needed, apparently, is the continued exercise of that power, which means the constant refusal of the masses, men and women alike, to submit blindly to partisan domination. When it is understood that the only power which a political organization can exert is that temporarily delegated to it by the people, and that that warrant can be withdrawn or countermanded at will, there will be a clearer understanding that partisan domination need not be feared, and that the specter of political oligarchy is now, as it has always been, a mere will-o'-the-wisp.

IT MAY be expected that, when the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs meets at Atlanta, Ga., the rudder will be held as true and the call for statesmanship will be as concrete and as clear-sounding as was the case at the Congress of the Mothers and Parent-Teachers Associations in Louisville, Ky., recently. At this latter meeting the delegates went on record as being 100 per cent for law enforcement, 100 per cent for strict prohibition, excluding all modifications, 100 per cent for entrance into some lasting organization of nations to prevent war, and 100 per cent for speaking up on all occasions for these ideals, that they might so permeate the consciousness of the Nation as to make their presence in the platforms of 1924 a foregone conclusion.

Thus, despite the disorganized condition of world thought, these women kept their ideals so undimmed by intimidating propaganda that they took their stand unhesitatingly as working for that goal which Richard Cobden declared America was called upon to achieve for mankind, namely, the reduction, and if possible the extinction, of the two great race-destroyers, liquor and war.

## Are There American Oligarchies?

This, therefore, was the message which was broadcasted to the 400,000 members of the associations: "Sow the land with a plentiful crop of idealism, peace, prohibition enforcement, public action against the race-destroyers, and public education advanced by federal aid, either temporary or permanent." This is a practical example of liberating those cleansing streams which, it was said, women would liberate when once the Nineteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States became a fact. Devotion to the things that make for a firmer grasp on what is good, that was to be women's gift to America's political life.

DOUBTLESS the most striking feature of the business situation is the decline in commodity prices which has taken place within the last week or two. The reaction in oil, wheat, cotton, and copper, although comparatively slight, has attracted particular attention. It also is worth noting that the rise in sugar prices has been checked, temporarily at least. It may be a hardship particularly to the farmers that they are not able to get as good prices for their products as the cost of production warrants, but from the manufacturing and consumers' viewpoint it is a wholesome development and altogether to be desired. There is still much room for further declines, particularly in lines that have stubbornly resisted price reductions. This is especially true with building materials. The unusual activity throughout the United States in both residential and industrial building has been accompanied by steadily rising prices in labor and materials. The rise in building materials in the last twelve months amounts to about 20 per cent.

A word of caution was issued this week by the Federal Reserve Board against dangerous speculative activities, although conceding that general business conditions are on a sound basis. Warnings against the dangers of business inflation also have been proclaimed by experts in economic and financial lines, and it is evident that the advice is being heeded. Men intrusted with big business responsibilities probably have never acted more conservatively than they have been doing in the last few months. This is indicated by a study of recent annual reports of industrial companies. The combined inventories of seventy-four corporations, including a wide variety of businesses, were \$1,756,445,547 on Dec. 31 last, compared with \$2,496,765,249 at the end of 1920, a reduction amounting to about 29 per cent. It is said that many concerns are now operating at capacity on inventories 25 to 50 per cent smaller than in other times when business was far less active than it is today.

When conditions are apparently as sound as they are, one may ask why it is necessary to issue words of warning. One reason is that there is a seeming tendency in prosperous times to go to extremes. Men speculate when they think they are investing and take greater risks than conditions warrant. Another reason is that when European problems, political and economic, are solved there will be a very great demand for American capital. The rehabilitation of Europe will require a great deal of money, and foreign investments will be offered at rates that will be very attractive to American capital. It does not require much imagination to realize what effect the recovery in Europe will have upon money rates in the United States. Conditions as they exist today in that country are generally satisfactory, and it is most desirable that they continue so.

## Editorial Notes

IF THE courts and prosecuting attorneys in every section of the United States would follow the example of T. C. Munger, judge of the United States District Court in southern Nebraska, and Don W. Stewart, assistant United States district attorney there, the problem of dry law enforcement would, without doubt, very soon be solved. Here is the record of the liquor cases in Judge Munger's court for the year 1922:

Number of cases.....	181
Number of convictions.....	181
Number sent to jail.....	90
Number fined.....	140
Maximum jail sentences.....	2 years
Maximum fine.....	\$1000
Total amount of fines.....	\$32,886
Total jail sentences.....	93 years, 5 months, 21 days
Average amount of fine.....	\$354.75
Average jail sentence.....	4½ months

Isn't that a worth-while record?

WHEN the frightful conditions of industry in China are understood the fact that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai has recently taken some action to improve them constitutes at least an encouraging sign. The purpose being to promote higher standards in industry and the welfare of the laborers, the Chamber has approved the following regulations: No employment of children under twelve years of age shall be allowed; all workers shall be given one day's rest in seven; the well-being of the workers shall be protected by limiting the hours of work, improvement of working conditions, and the installation of safety devices for machinery. These seem little enough, but a start of any nature is better than no start at all.

WITH the decision of the Polish Cabinet recently to demolish the Cathedral in Warsaw, one of the finest and most prominent buildings in that city has presumably received an irrevocable sentence of destruction. The building, it is said, once constituted a symbol of the predominating power of Russia over Poland and so is objectionable to the Poles. Thus, as long as it remains, it offends strict Polish sentiment; should it be demolished, Russian sentiment in Poland will be offended, but its loss as an architectural feature will be felt by the whole world. It seems unfortunate, therefore, that some way cannot be found to reconcile these differences.

## France and World Stability

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

The following views of Mr. Baruch are expressed with no little authority, as, among other positions, he has served in recent years as chairman of the United States War Industries Board and as economic adviser to the American Peace Commission at Paris.

WORLD stability depends on access to the locked storehouse where the solution of the reparations problem is hidden. To the closed door of that storehouse France holds the key.

In the view of many the German offer of May 2 improves the situation theretofore prevailing, because it professes an earnest purpose to pay; it fixes a minimum and agrees to produce any further sum fixed by an international board of experts; and it proposes negotiations with France on the acute question of security from aggression. But whatever may be thought of the new German offer, it opens the way to a final and deliverable proposal from the Allies themselves.

Of the Allies, France, of course, is in the commanding position. While they ought preferably to stand together in the proffer which should now come, it is not too much to say that the leading viewpoint behind that proffer, as a matter of right, will be that of France.

France, in the Ruhr, is a victorious nation occupying the territory of a defeated nation. Thereby, for the first time in seventy years, it holds security from external aggression, and that includes possession of the key to the reparations situation and the world peace which will follow solution. By force of arms it now maintains that position of leadership which the United States, by force of moral eminence, held in 1918. Is it not its right and duty, therefore, now to say:

First, what permanent securities against aggression it will require and why; and secondly, what Germany shall and can pay in reparations?

It would seem the world could expect this of France, preferably supported by the Allies, but otherwise by itself. Germany has never been given, definitely or specifically, any practicable task to perform in payment. France, being in a supreme position of knowledge and power, can lay down terms practical, feasible and deliverable. And this applies to the reparations account no less than to the guarantees of security.

In laying down those guarantees essential to its permanent safety, guarantees which should equally protect Germany, France can at one stroke remove from Europe the shadow of militarism that beclouds its daily life and place to its credit an act of statesmanship worthy of its history and traditions. It will be an act that no other power can now do.

Two wrongs do not make even half a right. The Ruhr incursion has not disposed of Germany's dodging. Impossibilities continue to be proposed by and to Germany. The settlement of the Reparations Commission was ambiguous; the London settlement prescribed a fantastically brief tenure for payment; and the German offer of May 2 is unacceptable. You ask for "a practical proposal."

Suppose, then, for two years Germany were asked to pay nothing but coal and raw materials. That moratorium will bring dollars, and good will as well, and provide a breathing space in which Germany can gird itself for its toilsome ascent to full payment.

Then suppose the reparations sum were fixed in the region of \$12,500,000,000, on which Germany was required to begin paying cash interest at the end of two years at 2½ per cent; this to be raised gradually to 5 or 6 per cent, with 1 per cent amortization.

It would seem that no further excuse would then exist for dodging or soldiering. A responsible debtor, with solvency in sight, Germany could cheerfully go to work, left free and untrammelled by the Allies to keep its pledges in the way most suitable to its interior problems.

The Ruhr incursion was action, to be sure, salutary in a political sense, but economically fruitless. It can be made the basis of the achievement which the world awaits. While I believe that the Ruhr is a direct result of the United States withdrawal from the enforcement of the Peace of Versailles, it is no time for criticism of any nation, particularly of France. Have Americans, especially, any warrant to criticize any national act that flows from the failure of the Treaty of Versailles in the United States Senate?

The United States was obligated to assist in carrying out the terms of the armistice on which Germany, conditionally, laid down its arms. It has not done so. The chief sufferer from that withdrawal, aside from Germany, is France; its borders lie alongside those of its ancient enemy; its stocks are depleted; its land is wasted; its treasure is exhausted. It has seen the United States, after vowing it never would, make a separate peace with Germany. It has learned the hollowness of the economics of those who assured it that Germany could pay an impossible sum in reparations. Finally, when it became clear to France that it was dependent wholly upon its own efforts to obtain its just dues, it sent its armies into the Ruhr and sat down there. Whatever that was—act of peace or of war, technically right or wrong—France is there.

There is no gain in discussing the right or wrong of that move, or in continued moralizings over Germany's failure to pay on past calculations. The gorged beneficiaries of Germany's evasions—her industrial leaders—stuffed with property and already planning a campaign for commercial supremacy, should be sent to the right-about with sound economics, and France is in a supreme place to expound it. This is the year 1923, and there is no point invoking the spirit of 1914 or 1918 on what has become strictly a political and business problem.

Instead of merely turning down the inadequate offers of Germany, the friends of France believe it should submit, for world approval, an adequate one. Then, if Germany wills, peace, hope and prosperity will return to a weary world.

It is patent that no German Government can deal frankly enough with its population, for political reasons, to make an entertainable proposal. For equally patent political reasons, no French Government could accept an offer of German origin. That is why the world turns to France.

## Religion and the Younger Generation

SOMEWHAT to my surprise, writes James Bisset Pratt in The Yale Review, I have found that both the clergymen and the educators with whom I have discussed the changed attitude of the younger generation toward religion insist that there is much more of gain than of loss in the change. The old-fashioned college prayer-meeting has indeed been given up; but its place has been taken by the Forum or the Good Government Club or the night school. Students no longer painfully analyze and expose their inner life in fervid (or hypocritical) "experience meetings"; but they spend evenings teaching English or arithmetic to newly arrived immigrants, or their Saturday afternoons directing a boys' club, or they study social conditions with a view to the betterment of society and the prevention of evil. They talk less about saving their souls, but they far outstrip their predecessors in actual social service.